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SULTANPUR:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XLVI

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED
PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

THE old Gazetteer of Sultanpur was incorporated in the Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh, and was taken almost wholly from the Settlement Reports of Sultanpur and Fyzabad by Mr. A. F. Millett, C.S. Both these lengthy works are of great value for their historical information, but on other matters they have long been obsolete. The present volume is entirely new in form and matter. I am much indebted to the Settlement Report of Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, I.C.S., and to Mr. T. A. H. Way, I.C.S., for his ungrudging labour in furnishing me with new information. The ancient history has been contributed by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., and the remainder I have compiled from various sources.

NAINI TAL :
October 1903. }

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF SULTANPUR.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

- J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.
- A. S. N. I.—Archæological Survey of Northern India.
- E. H. I.—The History of India, by Sir H. M. Elliot.

GAZETTEER OF SULTANPUR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
CHAPTER I.		CHAPTER III—(concluded).	
Boundaries and area	1	Language	73
Towns and villages	ib.	Occupations	ib.
Topography	2	Condition of the people	ib.
Rivers	3	Proprietors	76
Lakes and swamps	8	Talukdars	78
Precarious tracts	10	Other landholders	79
Waste land	13	Under-proprietors	106
Minerals	14		
Botany	15	CHAPTER IV.	
Fauna	17	District staff	107
Climate	20	Sub-divisions	ib.
Rainfall	21	Fiscal history	108
Medical aspects	22	Police	117
		Crime	119
CHAPTER II.		Jail	121
Cultivation	29	Excise	ib.
Soils	31	Income tax	123
Rents	32	Registration	ib.
Agriculture	34	Stamps	ib.
Crops	36	Post office	124
Irrigation	38	Local self-government	125
Famines	41	Education	126
Prices	44	Cattle pounds	127
Wages	45		
Weights and measures	46	CHAPTER V.	
Trade	47	History	129—145
Markets	ib.		
Fairs	49		
Manufactures	50	DIRECTORY	151—212
Communications	51		
CHAPTER III.			
Population	57	APPENDICES	i—xlii
Sex	58		
Religions	59		
Castes	60	INDEX.	

Chief Town ○ SULTANPUR
 □ KADIPUR
 Pargana Capital ■ CHANDA
 ○ Piparpur
 Village ° Dhamour
 District Boundary
 Tahsil
 Pargana
 Railway
 Metalled
 Unmetalled Road.
 Pargana Asal 1

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

THE district of Sultanpur lies in the east of the province of Oudh, on both sides of the river Gunti, between the parallels of $81^{\circ} 32'$ and $82^{\circ} 41'$ of east longitude and between $25^{\circ} 59'$ and 26° north latitude. Its extreme length is about 80 miles, and the extreme breadth from north to south about 38 miles. Its area is returned as 1,096,294 acres, or nearly 1,713 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the district of Fyzabad and on the south by Partabgarh. To the north-west lies Bara Banki and to the west Rai Bareilly, while on the east are the Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions respectively.

Sultanpur is a purely agricultural district with a very dense population, at the rate of 612 persons to the square mile. There are no towns of any size, the district headquarters being the largest, but this has a population of less than 10,000 inhabitants. Besides Sultanpur, there were at the last census 2,458 villages in the district. Of these, no less than 2,244 contained less than 1,000 inhabitants, and 184 between 1,000 and 2,000 persons. This leaves only 30 places with a population of 2,000, a lower figure than in any other district of the division except Partabgarh. With an average of 440 persons to each village it is only to be expected that the proportion of the urban to the rural population should be lower than in any other part of the United Provinces, amounting to only 8 per cent. Sultanpur is a municipality, but there is not a single town in the district administered under Act XX of 1856. The largest are all very small, the chief being Raipur and Gauriganj in Amethi, Dostpur in Aldamau, and Shukul Bazar in Jagdispur. In the second part of this volume will be found a list of the smaller and of the larger villages, but hardly any are worthy of special note, as they are for the

part large agricultural communities, or places which have risen to a position of some small importance for administrative reasons either in the past or under British rule.

Topogra-
phy.

Consequently, as agriculture is the only subject of importance in the district, it is essential to consider carefully the capabilities of Sultanpur in this direction, and we may begin by a survey of the whole district according to its natural and topographical divisions. The geology of the country may be very briefly dismissed, as it exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangaetic alluvium: the mineral formations will be dealt with later. With the exception of a very gradual and scarcely perceptible slope from north-west to south-east, its surface is generally level, being broken only by the valley of the Gumti and the ravines by which its drainage is effected. Almost the whole district lies in the watershed of the Gumti, only the southern portion draining towards the Sai: the altitude of the intervening ridge, if it may be so called, being 352 feet above the mean sea level at Sultanpur. South of the Gumti the country may be broadly divided into three main belts—a riverain tract along the banks of the stream, cut up by ravines and only relieved of its dreariness by occasional mango groves; a central belt of highly cultivated and well wooded villages, rich in landscapes and picturesque and varied as a level country can display; and at the extreme south a lake belt of rice lands interspersed with large arid plains of *desert* and swampy *jhils*. North of the river we have the line of bare ravines, giving place to a similar belt of generally rich and fertile land, in places somewhat ill-drained, and sinking gently to the small valley of the Majhni, which separates this district from Fyzabad. In its main features the district resembles Rai Bareilly. It is not perhaps so good, as it contains a larger proportion of inferior soil and the precarious *soil* is somewhat extensive. None the less it maintains its place among the fully developed districts of south-eastern Oudh and ranks high among the first-class districts of the United Provinces.

cen-

the three belts referred to above, the Gumti circle lake tract will be dealt with separately in an account of the swamps and *jhils* of the district and of the precarious

The chief drainage line of the district is the Gumti, ^{River} Gumti, which is in fact the only stream of any importance. It enters the district in the north-west and runs in a sluggish and tortuous but well defined course towards the south-east, finally passing into Jaunpur. In pargana Jagdispur it winds along the whole of the northern boundary, separating this district from Bara Banki and Fyzabad, and receiving all the drainage of the northern portion of the pargana by various natural water-courses. Along its upper reaches down to Sathin the banks are high and sometimes precipitous, and the bed is well marked. The villages stand on raised sandy ground, and are often poor in quality. The building sites afforded by this elevated ground, in combination with the graceful bends of the river, were much sought after in ancient times; Kishni and Sathin stand out majestically with their venerable ruins. South of Sathin the river opens out, the high banks recede, and from Mau Atwara onwards the lowlands are subject to damage from flooding. South-eastwards from Jagdispur the river separates the two parganas of Isauli from the north and Musafirkhana from the south. Here, again, there is a fair extent of tarai land, and the river is said to have altered its course somewhat within recent times, and looks as if it once ran in a fairly direct line from Fatehpur, the retreat of the notorious dacoit known as Jagannath Chaprasi, to Isauli, an old Musalman stronghold, standing on a firm and lofty bluff. At the present time, however, it winds along in a fairly well defined bed between stretches of lowlying ground on either side. From Isauli onwards the banks close in, the river becomes narrow, and is more tortuous than usual. On the north the high cliffs are scored with deep ravines, and on the south bank is much irregular broken ground. Proceeding

in the same direction, the Gumti separates Miranpur the south-west from Baraunsa on the north-east. Here, too, it ordinarily runs between well defined banks, although in the west of Baraunsa there are lowlying riparian strips of cultivation. The banks on the south side are generally of a similar nature, but in places they sink and the soil is crumbly, considerable damage being done in years of heavy rainfall. In the east of this pargana the scour from the uplands is considerable, and large ravines have formed, while here and there the constant erosion has caused much land to be thrown out of cultivation. In the Kurwar estate, many of whose villages lie along the river bank, efforts have been made from time to time to combat this tendency; but when once a light sandy bank begins to succumb in this fashion, it is almost impossible to arrest the gradual cutting away. The river in these two parganas passes by Chandaur and the modern Sultanpur, which lies opposite the ruins of the old town. Thence it passes towards south-east and separates Aldemau from Chanda, passing Paparghat, Dera, the home of the Rajkumar Raja of that ilk, Dhopap, the scene of a great lathing fair, the heap of ruins known as Aldemau, Kadipur, the tahsil headquarters, and Dwarka, the ruined stronghold of the Meopur family and a whilom British cantonment. In this part of the district the course of the river is winding and irregular. In Aldemau the ground in its vicinity as far as the village of Katsari is much cut up by ravines, passing through a block of high light land, which easily lends itself to erosion. Beyond this the erosion diminishes, and the riparian strips do not suffer: there is no great danger from flooding, the bed being well defined, and the tarai area almost absent. In Chanda the banks are similar, being high and in places precipitous. In the north of the pargana where the ground along the river is light and highlying, ravines have frequently been formed and some land has gone out of cultivation in consequence. The drainage of the land in its neighbourhood is carried down to the river by numerous natural channels.

Except in years of heavy rainfall, the Gumti gives little trouble. The bed of the current is usually deep, running 10 feet below the level of the surrounding country. While serious

fluctuations, however, in the course of this [redacted] are [redacted] unknown, and consequently there [redacted] no necessity for applying [redacted] rules [redacted] alluvion and diluvion in this district, yet damage is frequently caused by floods and their consequent effects. The deluge of 1871 is still remembered as the most serious that [redacted] occurred in Sultanpur. On that occasion over 21,500 acres were submerged, with the result that not only [redacted] the autumn crops completely destroyed, while many hamlets and houses with their cattle and stores of grain [redacted] swept away, but the ground [redacted] so saturated and soured that the spring crops of the succeeding harvest proved a total failure, and it [redacted] found necessary [redacted] make remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 10,700. Similar in character, but of less magnitude, [redacted] the flood of 1804, when only Rs. 2,400 were remitted from the Government demand. The worst danger to be feared from excessive rainfall is the subsequent supersaturation of the sub-soil, [redacted] occurred after the inundation of 1894, when many of the lowlying villages of Isuli and Jagdispur became water-logged. The drought of 1896, however, remedied this defect, and those tracts now produce prolific crops, and all traces of the sourness of the soil left by the floods have disappeared.

The other streams of the district [redacted] generally unimportant, and consist for the most part of tributary channels of the Gumti, ^{Kandu nala,} Sai, and other rivers: most of them run dry in the hot weather, and are only of local interest. The largest is the Kandu nala, which enters the district from Rai Bareli, and after a course of about 23 miles discharges itself into the Gumti. This river is a combination of two streams. Between the parganas of Jagdispur and Gaura Jamun [redacted] a large drainage channel known [redacted] the Naiya nala, a term applied to any rain stream. It is almost dry in the cold weather, but is a torrent in the rains. At Tanda in Jagdispur [redacted] is reinforced by another large watercourse which rises in Parwazpur to the north, and thenceforward the combined [redacted] is known as the Kandu. In [redacted] south-east of Jagdispur [redacted] is joined by another drainage channel serving the villages round it to [redacted] north, and in [redacted] north-east [redacted] Gaura Jamun a [redacted] deep drainage channel, which [redacted] irregularly from near Jamun and carries off the surplus water from [redacted]

village and the neighbourhood, unites with the main stream. The banks are broken by ravines, and here and there is a small tract of jungle. The Kandu nala then continues eastwards through pargana Musafirkhana, and empties itself into the Gumti ■ Chandipur. Although it ■ considerable proportions after heavy rain, it is a shallow stream ■ other times, and there is ■ any danger of flooding along its course.

Other
Gumti
tribute-
ries.

The other tributaries of the Gumti ■ very small and unimportant. The Bed nala drains a valuable block of land in the north-west of Isauli, and flows into the Gumti ■ the village of Kankarkola. It rises in the Fyzabad district and passes under the main road ■ short distance north-east of Haliapur. In pargana Miranpur the Sarhadi streamlet drains ■ few villages of the north-west. In the extreme south-east of the pargana the Paniha performs ■ similar function, running down to the Gumti through the village of Bhu-laiyan. Of more importance ■ two streams in the centre of the pargana. The Chunha, rising in the Karahwa lake, runs towards the river, draining all the intermediate country. Increasing in volume ■ it goes, it forms in its furthest reaches quite a considerable stream, and carries down a large quantity of water between its high banks. Near Karaundia, close to its union with the Gumti, it is joined by the Gabharia nala, which rises in Pitambarpur Kalan, about five miles south of Sultanpur, and drains all the land in that neighbourhood. These streams sometimes carry too great a volume of water, for in 1894 the former carried away the bridge ■ the metalled road to Kurwar, and the latter badly breached two bridges on metalled roads running over it. In Baraunsa there ■ several small water-courses running down to the river from the interior, and frequently acting ■ outlets for the larger swamps. The best known ■ the Jamwaria, which taps the centre for ■ distance and joins the river at Saifullahganj, ■ five miles north-east from Sultanpur: for some way up from its discharge it flows in a broad, well defined bed. Lastly, we have ■ Khub nala in the south of ■ Chanda. This originates a short distance ■ of the Jampur road and drains the whole of ■ centre: it flows towards the Gumti after quitting ■ south-eastermost corner of the pargana. During the rains it assumes

considerable proportions, and does some damage to the lowlands along its bed.

The Majhui rises in the of Baraunsa, and drains the Majhai, north-east of that pargana, thenceforward forming the northern boundary of Aldeman. It flows past the town of Dostpur, receiving along its many small water channels, but of any importance, and leaves the district the extreme north-eastern corner, to fall ultimately into the Tons. In the cold weather it is comparatively small stream, but in the rains it occasionally develops into swollen torrent, spreading a good deal of the lowland its banks and doing a little injury: here and there after unusual floods *rek* is apt to appear. The river is crossed by fine old masonry bridge at Dostpur. Another river of Aldeman is the Mangar. This Mangar, first has two branches, both of which originate in large swamps short distance apart and a few miles to the south of Dostpur, the largest being those at Malikpur and Domanpur. Both of these in the upper parts of their rather resemble a chain of hills than river. The southern branch soon reaches the boundary of the pargana, along which it flows first east and then north, until it receives the other branch at Jagdispur, when it again bends eastwards into the Jaunpur district.

The tributaries of the Sai more important than those of the Gumti. In Jagdispur there is irregular watercourse draining the west centre and tailing off into the Rai Bareilly district: its bed is low and its usefulness limited, water-logging being not unfrequent in its vicinity. Further south in Amethi have the Tengha, which takes its from the village called in the south of the pargana, where it is spanned by old masonry bridge the road from Raipur to Partabgarh, erected about 1820 by the Nasim, Mir Ghulam Husain. Close by is another bridge, which runs the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Moghal Sarai. The Tengha rises in the Tal Mariaon, and for thirteen miles its consists of string and swamps running down the western half pargana. It takes form at Naraini, and flows thence past Bishesharganj to within a short distance of boundary: there turns east and then north-east to Tengha,

Tributaries of the Sai.

continuing east for ■■■ distance as far ■ Chhacha, where it bends south into Partabgarh to join the Chamrauri and then the Sai. One of its affluents brings down the surplus water ■■■ lake known ■ the Rāja's Bandh in the centre of Amethi. Within the Partabgarh boundary it is joined by the Nandhia, which rises in some jhils extending from Bisora in Musafirkhana to Dhamaur in the west of Miranpur. Thence it flows south in ■ clearly defined bed past Tikri, Nandhia in Asal, and Bhadar into Partabgarh. At Narharpur in Asal it is joined by ■ small ■■■ which drains the east of the pargana, flowing past Piparpur. In the west of Chanda there is ■ watercourse known as the Pili nadi, composed of ■ long series of jhils, which are only connected during the rains. It begins in the Sheogarh swamps and runs southwards into the Partabgarh district.

In many parts of the district the drainage is somewhat defective, resulting in the accumulation of the surface water in swamps and lakes, especially in the centre and south-west. Few of these, however, are of any great size, and in most ■ them the water is shallow, and they are all apt to run dry in years of drought when they are chiefly needed for irrigation, although in such ■■■ they make way for valuable spring crops in the following year. There are practically none in Jagdispur, ■ that pargana lies high and is well drained. In Gaura Jamun, however, the predominant feature throughout is water. There is hardly ■ village, ■■ ■ few in the north and west, that has not ■ natural catchment area for rain floods, forming ■ fair-sized lake in the wet months. The largest is the Tal Mariaon in the south, a vast but shallow expanse of water, which forms the source of the Tengha, and in dry years produces a splendid ■ wheat crop. In Musafirkhana the south-west, south, and south-east lie low and retain much water that cannot drain off: there are, however, no large swamps, those ■ Bisora and Dharauli alone being of any size. In Amethi the north-west near Gaura Jamun lies very low, and the water ■■■ natural outlet. The principal stretches of water include ■ Naiya jhil, a long, straggling, ■■ usually shallow stretch ■■■ borders ■■■ Miranpur and Amethi parganas, which overflows into several ■■■ in the vicinity, but does comparatively ■■■

damage: and ■ Rāja-ka-bandh in the centre. The latter derives its ■ from the embankment which surrounds it, ■ work of very irregular alignment, which impounds the water in ■ drain- ■ area of about 34 square miles, the lakes ■ formed being four or five square miles in extent. It ■ constructed about ■ year 1845 by Rāja Bisheswar Bakhsh Singh of Amethi. It ■ too weak to hold all the water intercepted in years of heavy rainfall, and during such ■ is apt to burst in several places, causing damage to the neighbouring villages and roads: ■ occurred in 1871, 1894, and 1898. Both of these ■ drained ■ eastwards by natural channels, which ultimately join the Sai. The Lodhi Tal in the south-west ■ Gauriganj is another extensive basin, emptying itself into the Tengha. In pargana Miranpur there ■ many big swamps. The largest and most detrimental is the Karahwa jhil, which lies in the village of Rawania Pashim and the neighbouring estates, no fewer than eight of which ■ injuriously affected by its overflow in unusually wet years. On the other hand, if the rainfall is ■ all deficient, its value is correspondingly great, and for this ■ the ■ of the estates which suffer from its overflow are by no means desirous of having it drained. Next in importance is the Majhna swamp, ■ long and shallow piece of water connected with the Naiya of Amethi: it overflows to some extent, but does little damage. Much more injurious is ■ network of swamps in the south-east of Miranpur. The drainage is bad, and much injury often results, even in ordinary ■. The chief ■ the Asrawan, Pilia, Barola, and Karunia jhils. Besides these, there are several swamps all ■ the pargana, notably the Bhain, Balampur, and Bhada depressions: all of them ■ useful for irrigation, and they rarely cause extensive injury to cultivated land. In pargana Asal ■ few ■ on the eastern border sometimes suffer from flooding. ■ only two ■ of water calling for remark are ■ Bhojpur lake ■ the jhil ■ Kotwa near the northern border. In Chanda there ■ several large swamps. The chief is that ■ Holapur, ■ ■ much damage ■ it was drained into the Gumti. In the centre are the jhils at Lambhua, Amrapur, and Kusela, and in the south-west the chain that forms the ■ nadi. In years

of ordinary rainfall their usefulness far outweighs any disadvantages that can be attributed to them.

North of the Gumti, in pargana Isauli, ■ find ■ very low-lying tract in the north-east, where almost every village has ■ considerable proportion of its ■ under water. The largest swamps are those of Dih and Baghauna; the latter, however, is very shallow, despite its size. The others ■ numerous, but deserve ■ special mention. In Baraunsa there are several large depressions, but ■ lakes of any importance. The chief are the Raidaha, Naraiyan, and Sita Kund tanks, which do ■ damage ■ in ordinary seasons, although the injury is confined within reasonable limits and is rarely abnormal or excessive. Lastly, ■ come to pargana Aldemau. Here the number of swamps is ■ marked feature of the central portion. In many ■ the water cannot escape, and they form the natural drainage depositories of the tracts in which they lie. The most important ■ those at Abda, Palia Golpur, Mustafabad, Katghara, Domanpur, Malikpur, Lonra, and Banbaha. Their size depends on the nature of the season; those which have no natural outlet are liable to ■ much damage in years of heavy rainfall.

Precari-
ous tracts.

From the remarks already made it will be ■ that Sultanpur is more in danger of suffering from excessive moisture than from drought. The chief natural drawbacks of the district ■ ■ defective drainage of some parganas, and the liability of the riparian tracts along the Gumti to flooding. During the wet years in which the last revision of the ■ assessment took place, the soil in considerable ■ had been injured by over-saturation, resulting in the spread of the injurious saline efflu- ■ known ■ *rah*. This injury at one time threatened to become permanent, but with drier ■ the affected tracts have, for the present ■ any rate, completely recovered their fertility.

Flooding.

We have already referred to the liability of certain parts of pargana Amethi to injury from flooding from the Rāja's Bandh. The two permanent features of the pargana are water and *dear*, and, with the exception of ■ south-eastern block, almost every village contains both. In the north-west the land lies particularly low, and in years ■ heavy rainfall injury is generally caused by flooding. ■ water has no outlet ■ accumulates

in the large swamps. The whole pargana, excepting the south-east, is chiefly devoted to the cultivation of *jarhan* rice. This crop is frequently damaged by heavy rain, while, on the other hand, there is always a danger of distress in years of drought. Closely resembling Amethi is the pargana of Gaura Jamun, which bounds it on the north. Here, too, the land lies low and the water does not drain off easily. The Kandu nala in the north runs through high ground and fails to relieve the pressure on the rest of the tract. In this part of the district, as a matter of fact, the simplest mode of specifying precarious tracts would be to name the large swamps which are to be found in every direction.

A similar state of things prevails in Isauli, Musafirkhana, Chanda, Asal, Baraunsa, Aldeman, and a small portion of Miranpur. In Isauli there are several estates in the north-east which are liable to suffer from flooding, as in years of heavy rainfall the swamps overflow their banks. The same sort of thing occurs in Musafirkhana, where on the southern border there are a few large swamps which have no outlet. Baraunsa is one of the most secure portions of the district, but a few villages in the north-west corner are liable to flooding from large swamps in or near them on very little provocation, and the extreme east also suffers somewhat from the same cause. In Miranpur the only swamp-affected tract is the land lying round the Karahwa jhil in the west centre of the pargana. In Chanda there is a liability to flooding in the south-east along the line of the Khub nala. Elsewhere the only appreciable injury due to the same cause is to be found in the vicinity of the many swamps that are dotted about all over the pargana. In pargana Asal the land lies low along the eastern border, and in wet years there is always a danger of flooding. The south-west corner of the pargana, on the other hand, is much higher; the soil is for the most part light and of poor quality. It is chiefly owned by Bilkharis Rájputs, who suffer considerably in years of scanty rainfall. In pargana Aldeman the large number of jhils in its central portion have already been referred to; though liable to do damage under certain circumstances, yet the injury caused by their presence is more often not amply counterbalanced by the facilities they

afford for purposes of irrigation. The [redacted] portion of the pargana [redacted] seriously affected by the drought of 1896, [redacted] being that this tract is chiefly devoted to *jarhan* cultivation, and the crop fails with [redacted] early cessation of the rains.

[redacted]
khadir.

The remaining precarious tracts [redacted] those along the Gumti. In the north-west of pargana Jagdispur the villages along [redacted] river have [redacted] light inferior soil and their outturn is always uncertain, while they have but scanty [redacted] of irrigation. Several villages in the tarai have been affected by water-logging. The worst [redacted] Mau Atwara, Kachnaon, and Thauri. In the first named the saturation is of long standing and of less account than in the two latter, where its effects during [redacted] years have been most disastrous. Another heavy flood like that [redacted] 1894 would again cause deterioration, but [redacted] present they [redacted] improving. Recuperation set in rapidly during the dry year of 1896 and has since been steadily maintained. The two villages of Mattiari Kalan and Pichuti [redacted] liable to be swept by the river and are [redacted] or less covered with sand. In pargana Musafirkhana all the land along the river bank from Kochit to Kundri may be styled precarious. The tarai belt, which constitutes a considerable portion of the villages, is always more [redacted] less liable to be swept by the river in years of abnormal rainfall. As in Jagdispur, however, [redacted] great improvement has been noticeable since 1896. There [redacted] [redacted] why this restoration should not be permanent, but nevertheless this tract of country will always call for watchfulness. In Isauli the tarai from Jarai Kalan to Aahrafpur is extensive and lowlying. The tract suffered very severely in the floods of 1894, and at the close of that year most of the riparian [redacted] [redacted] in [redacted] extremely destitute condition. Relief had then to be afforded by [redacted] distribution of food and advances of money, while [redacted] the recent settlement large reductions of [redacted] had to be made. Moreover, the scarcity of 1896 was severely [redacted] here, [redacted] [redacted] portion [redacted] the pargana requires close attention. Lower down [redacted] river, [redacted] the [redacted] of Baraunsa and Miranpur, [redacted] villages along the banks of the Gumti are more or less precarious at all times. In Baraunsa [redacted] riparian villages [redacted] frequently light [redacted] poor, but there is not much tarai except in the west, and the pargana

suffers severely in regard to tract the similarly situated land higher up the stream. In Aldemau the Gumti does very little damage and seldom overflows its banks. Signs water-logging are only to be seen in a few villages bordering river in the south-eastern portion. The worst of these Taharpur and Nagnathpur, where saturation has only recently appeared.

The amount of land recorded barren waste is large. The returns of 1902 show less than 264,919 acres, per cent. the total under this head. It must be noted, however, that of this much as 80,656 are covered with water, the proportion being greatest in the Sultanpur and Amethi tahsils, and 41,253 occupied by roads, buildings, and village sites. This leaves 143,010 of actually barren and unculturable land, amounting to over 13 per cent. of the whole of the district. Most of this is of very untractable nature, and consists of wide *śar* plains, which especially prevalent in the south and of the district. In pargana Amethi the amount of *śar* is proverbial: it there reaches the proportion of 17 per cent. The same figure is reached in the Kadipur tahsil, while in Sultanpur it is only ten per cent. and in Musafirkhana no more than eight per cent. Nothing whatever will grow on such land, not even grass: the only product is *reh*, a saline efflorescence that is peculiarly obnoxious to vegetable growth: it is collected and used to extent by washermen as a substitute for soap, and also by the Manihars in the manufacture of country glass. This *reh* is apt to also in the riparian along the Gumti after floods, and is the result of saturation. The phenomenon especially noticed in Jagdispur, Isauli, and Musafirkhana after the inundation of 1894, and the danger assumed somewhat alarming proportions; but the following dry years resulted in its disappearance, most of the land, which considered the richest in the district, been restored to its former fertility. This a striking instance of old saw, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good": for, while the failure of rains in brought famine in train elsewhere, the severe baking to which the was subjected drove out the excessive moisture, and here, any rate, proved a godsand.

Kankar. The only other mineral product of the district deserving mention is *kankar*, a carbonate of lime containing silica and oxide of iron. This is found almost everywhere in great abundance. It lies at a distance ranging from a few inches to three or four feet from the surface, in a stratum of about [] thickness. The *kankar* found in this district is of four kinds. The first is known as *bichua*, a first-rate road metal, somewhat black in appearance. The second is *mathia*, a lighter and softer kind, with which a quantity of clay [] earth is always intermixed. Neither this nor *mathia*, the third kind, a sandy stony metal, are of any [] for roads. The fourth kind is known as *chatan*, a hard yellow metal of considerable value. All along the bed of the Guniti reefs of *kankar* appear, causing occasional obstruction to navigation, and in places it has been found [] necessary to blow them up with gunpowder. These reefs frequently contain a fossil formation of a yellow colour, from which excellent lime is to be obtained. In pargana Chanda a bed of the earth known as *multani matti* has been found; it is about five acres in extent, and is used for pottery and dyeing purposes.

Building materials.

Most of the houses in the district [] built of ordinary mud, and with the Bhale Sultana of the north-west and several other clans there is still a deep-rooted prejudice against the [] of brick walls and tiled roofs. This dates from the tyrannous days of Nawabi rule, when any outward sign of prosperity was a certain prelude to depredations [] the part of the King's troops and revenue officials. Brick houses [] only found in the towns, and in the [] of the residences of the taluqdars and other persons of wealth, and consequently there is but little demand for building materials. Stone is non-existent and [] used, the cost of transport being prohibitive. Bricks [] made [] several places in the district, and, as usual, in three qualities, the price ranging from Rs. 4 [] Rs. [] per thousand. Tiles for roofing cost [] rupees per thousand. Mud walls cost on [] [] about twelve [] per [] cubic feet. The better classes [] wood for building have to be imported, but [] district [] supply the inferior kinds, such as mango [] *mahua*, in sufficient quantities. [] cost of [] is about five annas

cubic foot, while *makua* is somewhat more expensive. Bamboos are sold at the rate of eight to the rupee.

There are no forests in this district, and the only jungle of Woods any size remaining is that which lies around the fort of the Rájá of Amothi in Ramnagar. In former days large tracts of jungle of *dhák* and thorn were to be found all over the district and formed a valuable city of refuge in the troublous times of the Nawábi. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, it is said, a large tract of dense jungle extended in an unbroken stretch from the residence of the Rájá of Amothi quite up to the provincial road to Lucknow; and the Bhadaíyan jungle also, which even after the Mutiny covered more than a thousand acres, is said to have been the remains of an extensive wood, patches of which are still to be found in villages far removed from Bhadaíyan. The only tree-covered tracts of spontaneous growth at the present day are a few small *dhák* jungles along the Kaudu uala and elsewhere. These, however, cannot be called forests, of which they lack the stateliness and density; and in the twilight at the season of the year their leaves are gathered for fuel, their crooked trunks and branches present the appearance of a number of gaunt, weird figures in all sorts of grotesque and fantastic attitudes. The absence of forests scarcely furnishes matter for regret. If they have come under the axe, it is because it is not profitable to cultivate the land they occupied; and a satisfactory substitute for them, devoid of their unhealthiness, is to be found in the large and noble groves with which the district is plentifully studded.

The grove is large, amounting in 1902 to 70,478 acres, or 6·4 per cent. of the total area of the district. The proportion is highest in the Musafirkhana tahsil, where it rises to ten per cent., an unusual figure, even for Oudh. Many of these groves are of considerable size and of great value.

The most in favour for groves is the mango, the *jámun*, and the *makua*, interspersed and then, especially at village sites, with the *áonla*, *gúlar*, *kathal*; the *makua* is also often found alone in clumps of two or three in open spots, as are the *bet*, the *kaitha*, the tamarind, and the *ním*. Grand old solitary trees of immense magnitude—the banyan, the *pákar*, and

■ *pīpal*,—planted perhaps in ■ days of Bhar supremacy, here and there form a prominent feature in a village landscape; and the cotton tree and the *dhāk* ■ at ■ season of the year rendered conspicuous for a long distance round by the brilliancy of their profuse and gaudy blossoms. The palm, which affects damp and feverish localities, is comparatively ■ in the district: such ■ there are lie principally ■ old Muhammadan *qasbas*. The *babul* is common everywhere. The *shisham* and the *tén*, though they ■ to thrive with very moderate care, ■ only found in the civil station and in roadside ■ planted from nurseries ■ that place. The teak and the *millingtonia*, introduced since the annexation, have taken very kindly to the climate, and trees of those kinds form a prominent feature in the landscape in and around the civil station.

Some interesting remarks regarding groves will be found in Mr. Brownrigg's settlement report. He points out that the grove ■ had decreased during the thirty years preceding the settlement by over 5,000 acres, the total area being 71,937 acres in 1892. He remarks that this decrease had been chiefly noticeable in five parganas only. ■ adds: "The western parganas have always been famous for their mango and *mahua* topes. In Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Amothi there is a recognised tree ■ on *mahua* groves, the ordinary rate being two annas per tree, and the taluqdar's income from this ■ is often considerable. Most of the groves in Jagdispur belong to tenants, so it is not to be wondered ■ that there has been a small increase in the ■ devoted to arboriculture in that pargana. The other two parganas belong almost exclusively to taluqdars, who have established their right to collect this tree tax, so the inducement there to keep up groves is less, and the area has declined in consequence. Deforestation is most marked in Miranpur, and in that pargana, and in Baraunsa and Isauli, the decrease is due to the gradual clearing of the ground which has taken place. It is a bad sign of the times to see ■ grove area diminishing. Arboricide affords one ■ simplest means ■ raising ■ wind to ■ hard pressed debtor. There is, too, ■ tendency ■ to replace groves when once ■ down, which ■ much ■ regretted. In ■ my inspection

I was often struck by the absence of young trees. In the parganas the grove has always been comparatively small. It is satisfactory therefore to note that in Aldemau, Chanda, and Asal show a tendency to hold their own. Speaking generally, it is a pretty sign that a village is a good one if it has a good supply of groves, and I have frequently pointed out in my assessment reports that the area under trees is greatest in the best circle, and correspondingly less in others. All genuine grove land has been excluded from assessment. This principle is an excellent one, and fraught with much advantage to the people. In years of stress like 1896-97 the existence of a good *mahua* crop spells salvation to many a struggling household, whilst in all years the mango fruit and the *mahua* flower come as a boon and a blessing to all sorts and conditions of men.* The tendency noticed by the settlement officer is not a mere temporary decline, for the figures already given show a further decrease in the grove area of over 1,500 during ten years ending 1902.

Besides the ordinary groves, orchards and gar-gardens are to be found at Sultanpur and all over the district. Many kinds of foreign fruits and vegetables have become acclimatized and are now commonly grown. The fruit trees most frequently to be seen are the orange, lemon, lime, guava, custard apple, pomegranate, and plantain, some of which are indigenous. A great variety of vegetables is to be seen in the public gardens at Sultanpur, and the example there set has been followed by many private persons. Most sorts of European vegetables will thrive in the cold weather, although fresh seed is constantly required; the cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, beet-root, and tomato reach great perfection; the artichoke, asparagus, peas, and various sorts of beans, though inferior to the former, are still of a very fair quality. The potato and tobacco are commonly grown in the neighbourhood of old towns, where the soil has been well fertilized.

The wild animals of the district are very unimportant, and those to be found are rather mischievous than dangerous. A stray leopard has occasionally been seen in the jungles

* Final report, 1902.

along the Kanda nala, ■■■ presence ■ always regarded ■ an unusual ■■■■■. The only animals for ■■■ killing of which rewards have been given in recent years are wolves, but ■■■ these are ■■■■■. The sum of Ra. ■ is given for each wolf brought in, and Ra. 1 for the death of a cub. The average annual expenditure under this head is about Ra. 30. Nilgai ■■■ to be found in the Ramnagar jungle, and ■ few other places in which natural cover occurs: wild pigs ■■■ ■■■■■ in Jagdispur and Gaura Jamun, but elsewhere ■■■ comparatively ■■■■■ black-buck, ■ common in other portions of the province, ■■■ here almost unknown. Jackals ■■■ ubiquitous: monkeys ■■■ not numerous, but where they do take up their abode, commit sad depredations ■■■ the crops. In the cold weather game of various sorts, especially the wild goose, ducks, quail, and partridge, ■■■ fairly plentiful. The birds of the district call for little remark. The *bagla* or paddy-bird is shot throughout the district by bird catchers for the sake of the plumage, which is exported to Calcutta, Benares, and Azamgarh. Peacocks ■■■ also killed for the ■■■ purpose, but to ■ great extent.

Fish abound in the rivers and streams, and in the larger lakes and jhils. The kinds ■■■ prized are the *anwari* ■■■ mullet, which is confined to the Gumti, and the *rohu*, which is more general. They ■■■ caught by Mallahs, Kahars, Kewats, and others, but there is no regular trade, and every one of the fishermen has ■■■ other and ■■■ regular occupation. Fish ■■■ caught by means of the rod and line, basket traps, and ■■■ of various kinds, most of them having a very small mesh and thus causing the destruction of fry to an undesirable extent. The ■■■ caught are hawked in the bazars, and ■■■ are exported: about three-fourths of the population eat fish when opportunity offers. ■■■ present price ranges from one and a half to two and a half ■■■ per ■■■.

The domestic animals of the district are, as a rule, of a very inferior stamp: the indigenous breeds are miserably poor, ■■■ all the better sorts are imported. There is ■ attempt at horse-breeding anywhere, the supply being kept up by itinerant ■■■ who ■■■ occasional visits to most of the towns of any consequence. During ■■■ ■■■■ flourishing ■■■ markets have

Sultanpur, Aliganj, Guptarganj, Biahesharganj, and Kalianpur, which dealers bring horned cattle of an inferior stamp from the western districts. These are for food or for the plough: but taluqdars, cart-owners, and others requiring animals of a superior breed have to import them from Kheri or Bahraich. Cattle cheap here: good be bought for Rs. 30, and a buffalo cow does not usually run higher than Rs. 35. Draught buffaloes range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The ordinary country-bred plough bullocks cost from Rs. 10 to Rs. apiece; better animals to about Rs. 20, and higher prices have to be paid for imported stock. Cart bullocks sometimes much Rs. each, the price being due to the expense of importation.

sheep and goats large flocks often kept with the principal object of obtaining the valuable they afford. When used for this purpose they are folded on the land for which manure is required, and the owner receives his remuneration in kind; a goat or sheep being thought a fair return for the loan of the flock for a night. The goat is further useful for its milk, and the sheep for its wool, which is manufactured into blankets for the of the village population. Both of these animals are slaughtered to a limited extent for food. The indulgence is sometimes, indeed, restricted to festival occasions, and even then invested with a sacrificial character; but it is not common, it arises much from the comparative expensiveness of diet from the vegetarian propensities of the Hindus. Sheep are usually sold at a price ranging from to two rupees, while goats cost somewhat

In 1892, year of the settlement, enumeration made all the cattle in the district. This showed a total of 287,399 animals available for ploughing. A regular cattle census taken in August 1899, and on that occasion number animals falling under same class amounted 301,535, of which 9,437 male buffaloes. The number of ploughs at somewhat 135,000, which gives per plough. It must be remembered these figures include all cattle used for other purposes, and, as a large number of them are employed as draught animals, the district

cannot be said to contain too many cattle for its needs. The number of cows and buffaloes was returned nearly 183,000, which is about the same that in the neighbouring districts. Sheep numbered 58,000 and goats 110,000. The general inferiority of the breed of cattle is illustrated by the fact that the average cultivated area per plough, according to these figures, was only 4.51 acres in 1899. This agrees with the returns of Partabgarh, where a similar state of things prevails. At the same time this low average is probably also a sign of careful cultivation.

disease. The principal epidemic disease that prevails amongst cattle in this district is rinderpest. The symptoms are well known. They are briefly fever, bloody purging, and ulceration of the mouth, with occasionally a pustular eruption on the skin. On examination after death the bowels are found to be congested and ulcerated. The disease would seem to be at all times more or less prevalent in the district, and to crop up with virulence at different periods like any other epidemic. The record of deaths must be very inaccurate, for in this respect it is difficult to obtain the truth than in the case of deaths of human beings; but it may be observed that in 1895 the number far above the normal, 2,169 deaths from cattle disease being reported, whereas the average for ten years is only 552. These are probably due to rinderpest chiefly, but foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia are not unknown.

Notwithstanding that the disease is evidently spread by contagion, the owners of cattle do not make any attempt to separate the sick from the healthy. Nor do they, as a rule, attempt any curative measures. The stamping out of the disease by killing diseased animals is of course out of the question in a Hindu community, nor would it be justifiable, as a large proportion of the animals recover.

Climate. The climate, judged by a tropical or sub-tropical standard, is mild, temperate, and healthy. From October to June westerly winds prevail, and during the first four of those months are dry, cold, and bracing, more particularly the rain, of which there is almost invariably a slight fall about Christmas. Towards the end of February they begin to increase in force,

their temperature becoming higher, and by the end of March, not earlier, the hot winds usually set in. These, however, are much less trying than they are in many places further to the west. They do not begin for some hours after daybreak, and seldom last long after dark, while they occasionally cease for several days together. In these intervals, which become more and more frequent as the hot weather progresses, a north-east wind takes its place. About the middle of June the rainy season commences, and, with occasional breaks of greater or less duration, continues till the end of September or beginning of October; sometimes, but not often, lasting till the middle of the latter month; the wind during this period hardly ever leaves the east. The average temperature is lowest in January, the lowest of that month being about 65°F. It gradually rises till May, when it ranges from 90° to 100°; on the setting in of the rains the mean temperature comes down to about 85°, and remains about that height till October, when it begins gradually to decrease, reaching its minimum again in January. Frosts are uncommon, and are never severe, but cold, blighting winds are not unfrequent in December and January. There are also occasional hailstorms about March and April, which sometimes do great damage to crops, shearing off the ripe grain as if they were cut by a sickle and laying waste whole fields. After the end of January rain is rather to be dreaded than otherwise, as it is usually accompanied by hail.

In round figures the average annual rainfall of the district is 40 inches. Taking the averages for the whole area recorded since 1864, we find a mean annual rainfall of 41.12 inches up to 1901. Rain-gauges were maintained at the headquarters of four tahsils. The returns for the different parts of the district do not differ to any great extent: it would appear that the average fall is heavier in the valley of the Gumti, but this cannot be proved from the figures, as three out of the four tahsils are within a short distance from the river. The average for eleven years up to 1875 was 41.5 inches, a fairly normal period except for 1871, when disastrous floods occurred in the Gumti in consequence of an excessive fall in September. Heavy rain seldom causes any damage, as on

the case is different, as the natural receptacles of the surplus are ordinarily already full. In 1877 there was a serious failure of the rains, and the recorded fall was only 12·7 inches for the whole district. Again, in 1880 the total did not exceed 11 inches, but it was fairly distributed, which after all is quite an important feature in a fall. The early cessation of the rains, at the end of August, in 1896 resulted in a record of only 21·7 inches, and caused a famine, the story of which and other similar calamities will be found in the following chapter. Since 1897 the average has been somewhat above the normal fall. From 1890 to 1895 the rainfall was in general excess, as elsewhere, the average being about 50 inches; and in 1894 occurred the highest fall hitherto recorded, the average for the whole district being no less than 90·8 inches.

The district bears the reputation of being generally healthy, although bad seasons occur from time to time. The tables given in the appendix show the yearly rates for births and deaths since 1801, and also the chief features of mortality.* It must be remembered, however, with regard to the former that the proportions per mille are calculated up to 1901 on the figures of the preceding census, and the figures therefore are not quite accurate. The census returns show an increase of 8,264 persons during the decade, but, on the other hand, for the same period the births registered numbered 400,836 as against 380,086 deaths recorded, so that, if the records are trustworthy, there should have been an increase in the population of over 20,000 persons. Some allowance must be made for emigration to the colonies, military service, and employment far afield in Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere; but it is almost impossible to refrain from the conclusion that the number of deaths recorded is considerably short of the actual figure. This is by no means peculiar to Sultanpur, for in most places the village chaukidar, to whom the responsibility ultimately rests, not unfrequently enters a record in his registers many of the deaths that occur. Including the year 1901, the district has an average birth-rate of 37·34 per mille and a death-rate of 11·11. These figures vary greatly

from year to year. The highest recorded birth-rate was 46.41 per mille in 1893, followed by 45.12 in 1899: the lowest was 29.19 per mille in 1897 and 29.81 in 1895. These figures usually vary inversely with the death-rates of the same years. The highest death-rate was 47 per mille in 1891, followed by 45.4 in 1900 and 42.5 in 1894, in each of which years the district was visited by epidemic. The lowest rate was 24.17 per mille in 1893, when the birth-rate reached its highest figure.

The variations are explained by an examination of the Fever, deaths according to the same. The most prevalent diseases, and those which cause the heaviest mortality, are fever, cholera, small-pox, and dysentery. Fever heads the list in every year: it is probably a very comprehensive term, but that malarial fever is very prevalent is obvious from the fact that the number of deaths varies directly with the rainfall. The average number of deaths attributed yearly to fever for the period 1891-1902 was 23,773 or 63.5 per cent. of the recorded mortality. The greatest number of deaths from fever was 33,526 in 1894, and this was doubtless due in large measure to the exceptionally heavy rainfall of that year. In 1896, when the rains failed, fever was comparatively uncommon, only 18,669 deaths being attributed to this disease. The great causes of the fever that prevails in the district appear to be the defective drainage and the annual saturation of the soil by the rains. The surface is a flat and the natural drains are few that surface water cannot find a ready escape. It accumulates wherever there is a hollow in the surface, forming stagnant pools, or sinks into the ground, raising the subsoil to level. In many places this rises in the rains to within a foot or two of the surface. In this way the soil becomes water-logged, except in the immediate vicinity of the water-courses, and the immediate result is an outbreak of fever. The period of the year from July to November, being during which the ground is saturated, is the season in which fever is most prevalent. The amount of fever depends as well as the quantity of the rainfall. When the showers are moderate and at intervals, the fever escapes by percolation into the soil or by evaporation, and the resulting fever is proportionally moderate; but when the rain falls in heavy bursts,

lasting for days together, as ■ sometimes does, ■ soil becomes completely water-logged, extensive tracts of land ■ flooded, and fever breaks out with great severity. In proportion ■ the surface water dries up and the subsoil water level sinks, the fever diminishes until it reaches ■ minimum in the dry hot ■

■ The cultivation of rice, which is extensively grown during the rains, must greatly assist in the production of fever by obstructing the surface drainage, and the decay of the rank vegetation which springs up during the rains may also have an effect in producing fever. The latter ■ cannot, however, be ■ very powerful one, as cultivation is general throughout the district, and jungly tracts are few and of limited extent; at the ■ time there ■ marshes and jhils innumerable, which afford boundless breeding-grounds for mosquitoes. Perhaps the alluvial nature of the soil itself may have much to do with the prevalence of malarious fevers—a phenomenon which has been observed in the Tarsi parganas of Naini Tal, where, ■ in the Bilhori pargana for instance, with its light alluvial loam soil, fever is far more virulent than in the clay parganas to the west, although the drainage is less complete.

Conservancy.

Conservancy has as yet made but little progress, being almost entirely confined to the small municipality of Sultanpur. The Village Sanitation Act has recently been extended to the villages of Hasanpur, Raipur, Gauriganj, and Nihalgarh-Jagdispur, but its effect in diminishing the prevalence of fever has yet to be proved. The clearing away of rank vegetation from within and around the villages, and the protection of the drinking water from pollution, will no doubt do much good. The great want of the country, however, in relation to fever is drainage, and until some improvement be made in this, there is not likely to be much diminution in the prevalence of ■ disease. The most effective form that such drainage could take would be the deepening of existing tanks: they would thus be prevented from flooding ■ country in wet years, and ■ time they would constitute ■ reserve of water ■ would be of the greatest value in dry ■

■ Next to fever comes cholera, which ■ to ■ never absent from the district. In 1893 and ■ was the

recorded mortality less than 100 persons. The disease frequently assumes a violent epidemic form, and generally owes its origin to the fact that through the district runs the great pilgrim highway from Allahabad to Ajodhya, along which thousands of persons pass annually. The average recorded mortality from cholera, according to the returns from 1891 to 1902, is 5,040 annually, or 13·4 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The worst epidemic known was in 1891, when cholera claimed less than 18,920 victims, which materially assisted in producing the highest death-rate ever reached in Sultanpur. Another very virulent outbreak occurred in 1900: the disease was prevalent throughout the district, and as many as 17,174 deaths were recorded; the epidemic lasted for the greater part of the year. Other bad attacks of cholera were those of 1892, 1894, 1895, and 1901. Though the disease does not always assume an epidemic character, it is to be constantly present in some degree during the hot weather and the rains. While the Ajodhya pilgrims are generally made the scapegoat, it may be observed that the disease often originates on the spot, the prime cause being the pollution of wells and the neglect of conservancy, combined with the native's unrestrained appetite in the matter of fruit and vegetables.

Small-pox also is absent from the district, but since 1850 there have only been three bad outbreaks. By far the worst was that of 1897, when no less than 6,430 deaths were recorded: on this occasion the disease spread rapidly owing to the prevailing scarcity and the consequent low state of vitality among the poorer classes. The mortality was greatest among the very young and the aged. The other serious epidemics were those of 1850 and 1891. There are now 100 vaccinators employed, and the district is fairly well protected when compared with the other parts of Oudh. The Brahmans and Rājputs manifest considerable opposition to vaccination, but the common people submit to it with a fairly good grace. The strides made in this direction are illustrated by the figures, which show an increase from 8,910 operations in 1870 to 17,397 in 1894, while again in 1900 there was a still greater progress, the total number of inoculations being 31,340. That these operations

have resulted in a real diminution of the disease appears proved by a comparison of the average mortality in 1897, 277, which exclude 1897, with the remarks made by the Civil Surgeon in 1872. He wrote: "The mortality from small-pox varies, according to the returns, from 300 to 400 to 1,200 per annum. The proportion of deaths to attacks cannot be precisely ascertained; it is probably not very high, judging from the fact that 90 per cent. of the population are attacked with small-pox before they reach adult age. So inevitable is the disease that it is looked upon as inevitable that everyone should have small-pox at least once in his life." This is not the case now: it is the exception to the rule marked with small-pox rather than the rule.

The other chief diseases call for little comment. Dysentery and diarrhoea claim about 100 victims yearly: they are both of malarious origin. Plague up to 1902 had not made its appearance in this district, and even in that year Sultanpur escaped, although the disease broke out during the cold weather in all the adjoining districts. The first case occurred in March 1903, when one death from plague was reported.

Infirmities.

According to the returns of the last census, the number of persons suffering from infirmities, congenital or otherwise, was 8,105, a fairly low proportion. This figure included the blind, insane, lepers, and deaf-mutes. The number of lepers was 389, about the general average for the Fyzabad division. Deaf-mutes and insane persons were, in the neighbouring district of Partabgarh, comparatively few, the former numbering 100 and the latter 137. Blindness, too, is not very common, 2,209 persons being thus afflicted, or only two per mille. There is a small leper asylum at Sultanpur, connected with the poorhouse.

Dispensaries.

The medical arrangements of the district are in the hands of the district board, subject to the control of the Civil Surgeon. Details of the income and expenditure will be found in the appendix to this volume.* The staff consists of the Civil Surgeon, an assistant surgeon in charge of the dispensary at Sultanpur, a hospital surgeon in charge of the three branch dispensaries at Raipur, Kadipur, and Musafirkhana. In these dispensaries, there is a police hospital at headquarters with

a native compounder in charge. At [redacted] to the Amethi dispensary is a small female hospital, with a female assistant in charge; and at Kurwar there is a private hospital maintained by the Rājā: it is solely for women and is presided over by a female hospital assistant. At Sultanpur there is a poorhouse, which gives support to a number of aged and infirm persons, and is supported entirely by private subscriptions, at a cost of about Rs. 100 a month.

There are few, if any, native practitioners of repute, either Hindu or Musalman, in the district. The village *baid* or *kabiraj* possesses at most but a smattering of medical knowledge, though his pharmacopœia is extensive and varied enough. His system of treatment appears to be founded on the humoral pathology, which ascribes all disease to the derangement of the four humours—blood, bile, mucus, and wind. Disturbance of the normal balance of the humour gives rise to disease, and the curative [redacted] employed [redacted] directed to restoring the normal balance. This is first attempted by reduction and regulation of diet, the food allowed being of a stimulating or non-stimulating [redacted] according [redacted] the disease [redacted] understood to be caused by cold or heat. Should these means fail, blood-letting, emetics, or purgatives [redacted] employed to expel the peccant humour; the first when the patient is plethoric, the second when the mucous humour is in excess, and the last especially when the bile or wind is in undue abundance. Besides these means, they appear to use a great variety of medicines whose chief merit is that they are either cooling or heating in their properties. They also employ tonics largely, both vegetable and mineral. Their prescriptions are usually very complicated, and include a large number of substances. The ingredients are sometimes of an extraordinary nature—such articles as gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones being very commonly prescribed. There is a superficial enquiry as to be but little difference between the system of the *kabiraj* and that of the *hakim*, except that the [redacted] of the former is more stimulant and more exhausting to the patient than that of the *hakim*.

The natives of the district are of fair average physique, though judged by an English standard they are, taken as a physique.

whole, both undersized and deficient in bony and muscular development. Amongst the higher [redacted] there are many tall, well built men to be [redacted] with, and [redacted] amongst [redacted] lower [redacted] there are many exceptions to the general rule of inferiority of physique; still the great [redacted] of the population are short in stature compared with Englishmen and greatly inferior in muscle. The difference in the nature of their diet and the scanty way in which the labouring native is enabled to feed himself are quite sufficient to account for his inferiority of physique.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE ■■■ COMMERCE.

AT the time of the first regular settlement, which lasted Cultiva- from 1863 to 1870, the cultivated area amounted to 52·3 per cent. of ■■■ total area of the district, the total amount of cultivation being 614,133 acres. The greatest proportion of cultivated land ■■■ per cent. in Musafirkhana, followed by Baraunsa with 57 per cent., and Chanda with ■■■ per cent. The most backward pargana ■■■ Amethi, with 47 per cent. of cultivation, and next to this ■■■ Asal and Aldeman. During the currency of this settlement there ■■■ a considerable improvement, ■■■ in almost every other part of Oudh. The total ■■■ of the district had been reduced from 1,833 to 1,713 square miles by exchange and alterations, but in 1895 ■■■ under the plough ■■■ 607,812 acres or ■■■ per cent. of the whole. The rise had been ■■■ marked in Aldeman, where cultivation had increased to 58·2 per cent. Since the last settlement there has been a still further development, which is clearly of a permanent nature. In 1902 the cultivated ■■■ 627,490 acres or over 57 per cent. for the whole district.* The proportion is highest in the Sultanpur tahsil with ■■■ per cent., and lowest in Amethi, where only ■■■ per cent. is cultivated, but there is in the latter an unusual ■■■ of unfertile soil. This figure is not the highest hitherto recorded, for in 1901 ■■■ cultivated ■■■ was 631,148 acres, ■■■ over 58 per cent. ■■■ the total.

The barren waste and the grove area have already been dealt Cultur- with in the preceding chapter. There remains the culturable ■■■ area, waste, which in ■■■ amounted in ■■■ to 133,407 ■■■ 12·1 ■■■ cent. of ■■■ total ■■■ This includes 42,630 ■■■ of ■■■ and ■■■ fallow, leaving 90,750 acres of presumably culturable ■■■ which has ■■■ been brought under ■■■ plough. The largest areas are in the Amethi and Miranpur parganas, but it is very

* Appendix, table V.

Sultanpur District.

doubtful whether much of ■ would repay cultivation. At the ■ time it may be noted ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ decreased by over 7,000 ■ since the last settlement, the extension of cultivation being equally distributed over ■ parts of the district. At the ■ time ■ fallow has also decreased largely, but there has been ■ increase on the part of old fallow, although this has been greatly reduced in extent since the first regular settlement. The difference, however, ■ partially due to the revised system of classification, for ■ all such land is discarded, except where actually included in tenants' holdings. Fallow is most ■ in inferior villages, for light land is naturally the first to go out of cultivation.

The system of agriculture practised in this district naturally varies according ■ the locality and the quality of the soil. Reference has already been made in the preceding chapter to the three main zones into which the country is topographically divided. In the riverain tract, with its fertile, ■ somewhat precarious, tarāi followed by the series of deep and rugged ravines topped with dry and sandy soil, ■ of irrigation ■ deficient ■ where they are not needed; and, though excellent winter crops ■ raised along ■ banks of the Gumti, ■ the uplands nothing will grow except the poorest *arhar*. In the broad central tract the soil is ■ rich loam similar to ■ found throughout Oudh, light in appearance, but wonderfully productive, whose natural richness seems almost inexhaustible, in spite of the scanty supply of ■. Lastly, in the lake belt the land lies low, and the soil is a heavy clay, whose most characteristic features are to be seen in Asal and the southern half of Amethi: here there ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ depressions and much of that soil which is suited for *jarkan* ■ transplanted rice, alternating with wide plains ■ *śsar*. The latter is unpleasantly abundant, and, in spite ■ the local proverb, is far from being confined to ■ Amethi pargana; large tracts of *śsar* ■ to ■ found scattered promiscuously about the entire district, though ■ particularly ■ case in ■ south. Passing along ■ road from Partabgarh to Sultanpur, the traveller is struck with the barren aspect ■ ■ country; large stretches ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ giving place to the low rice-fields, whose soil ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ yield to ■ light country

ploughs, save when it ■■ soaked with rain, and where ■■■ frequently there is ■■ cultivation during the winter and spring months.

The various soils in the Sultanpur district ■■ known and ■■■ recognized both by the natural and artificial classification. The former ■■ ■■■ the composition of the soil, according ■■ it consists ■■ clay, sand, ■■ a mixture of the two. Clay is known by the usual name of *matthiyār*, sand as *bhur*, and the mixture ■■ *dāmat* ■■ loam. The border line between them is very vaguely defined, but ■■ every villager can identify clay and sand, it is safe to ■■■ as *dāmat* all soil which does not ■■■ under one ■■ the other of these two heads. In ■■■ the people employ ■■■ denoting further sub-divisions to describe particular kinds ■■ soil, such ■■ *kapsaka*, ■■ inferior clay streaked with distinctive veins of ■■ dirty reddish colour, and *tikar*, ■■ similar soil, but mixed up with nodules of *kankar*. The artificial classification is more commonly used, and this was taken ■■ the basis of soil distinctions at the last settlement. It depends primarily on manure, and consequently the various soils are classified according to their proximity or otherwise to the homestead. There are thus round every village three concentric rings of soil, of which the innermost, consisting of the nearest and best manured land, is known as *goind*; the central zone, which receives ■■ certain amount of manure, and comprises all the ordinary land that is constantly under cultivation, is termed *majhār* ■■ intermediate; and the outlying circle, which receives ■■ ■■■ and is less carefully and continuously tilled, is styled *pālō*. These circles ■■ sometimes, and especially north of the Gumti, where the Fyzabad designations ■■ commonly in vogue, known by other ■■■. Thus *goind* is termed *jamai*; that ■■ to say, ■■ is the land which bears the heaviest *jama* or Government demand, or—an equally suitable derivation—the ■■■ that ■■■ the rent. The intermediate zone, ■■ *majhār*, ■■ then called *kauli*, this being the land for which a fixed rent is determined; and the outlying ■■■ known as *farda*, ■■ derivation of the latter being probably ■■■ which ■■ only just worth while ■■ record ■■ cultivated; it always was, and even now often is, held on a grain rent, and ■■■ bears more than a single crop.

dis-
tribution.

According to the returns of the last settlement, 12·8 per cent. of the cultivated land was classed as *goind*, the proportion being highest in Gaura Jamun, Miranpur, and Aldeman, where it reached over 16·5 per cent., and lowest in Isauli, with 7·9 per cent., and Asal and Chanda with 8·4 per cent. The intermediate land covered 57·3 per cent. the average for the whole district; the largest areas were in the Musafirkhana tahsil, followed by the parganas of Chanda and Asal, and the smallest in Miranpur, Beraunesa, and Aldeman. This leaves a *palo* area of 29·9 per cent., a somewhat excessive proportion when compared with the *palo* of Oudh. Its presence is in part due to the influence of the Gumti, for the percentage is highest in the Isauli pargana and the Sultanpur tahsil, the *palo* being that in *palo* have usually a blending of the natural and artificial classifications, inasmuch as the outlying land of a village is very frequently composed of sandy *bhar*. The amount of *goind* is far from being in a fixed proportion to the number of inhabitants, but rather depends on their energy and skill in making use of the available time and material in improving the quality of their land.

The classification of soils has a most important bearing on the rent paid, and the question of rents may therefore be conveniently dealt with next in order. At the same time rents are generally paid in the lump, and regular soil rates are not recognized by the people. The distinction is of little importance, for it follows of necessity that a good soil will fetch a high rent and inferior land a low one. Rents are mainly paid in cash, and at the last settlement, while 65·11 per cent. of the land was held by ordinary tenants on a money rent, only 2·42 per cent. of the land was cultivated on grain rates, and the remainder was cultivated by the owners as proprietors, under-proprietors, and occupancy tenants, or held rent-free on a nominal rate. Rents in kind are commonly adopted in order to shield the cultivator from too great a loss; and they obtain in lands liable to drought or inundation. The proportion taken by the proprietor is usually, and never exceeds, one-half; while, on the other hand, it never falls below one-third on lands regularly cultivated. The general practice for the

district ■ high, considering the quality of the land. This is ■ necessary result of a high assessment, the effect of which ■ invariably to raise ■ rents all round, in spite of the provisions of the law. The ordinary practice is for the landlord to add a small piece of fallow to the tenant's holding, and on the strength of this to enhance the rent of the whole. The higher rent must come out of the old land, and cannot be obtained from ■ extension of cultivation. The average rate for the best *goind* land is about Rs. 12 per ■ in every pargana. A great deal of other land ■ classed as *goind* ■ the settlement, the rent of which ranged from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per acre. The highly manured land in the immediate vicinity of Sultanpur fetches the highest price of all, being ordinarily about Rs. 30 per acre, and in ■ ■ higher; but this is garden land, and is of ■ ■ exceptional case, and must not be taken into account in considering the general rent-rate of the district. Rents for *majhār* vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per acre, and those of *padō* from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. These ■ only rough generalizations, but they give ■ fair idea of the existing state of things: thus one-eighth of the cultivated area is held at an average rate of about Rs. ■ per acre; three-fifths ■ Rs. 6; and the remainder at Rs. 3. The highest rents are, ■ usual, paid by the lower castes, who are also the best cultivators. In every pargana Brahmans, Rājputs, and Kayasths, who between them cultivate two-fifths of the whole district, pay ■ lower rent than the other castes, the difference amounting ■ ■ average to 32·4 per cent. It is most marked in Jagdiapur, where the difference reaches 47 per cent., and in Chanda, where it is ■ per cent.: it is lowest in Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Miranpur, being no more than 18·1 per cent. in the ■ of these. The high caste cultivators pay ■ ■ average 18·1 per cent. ■ than the all-round tenant rate of the district. Although we do not here reach the high standard of Bara Banki, ■ ■ a ■ one. It is somewhat curious that ■ should ■ practically the ■ in all parts of the district, for the ■ exhibit great variations in quality. Musafirkhana is undoubtedly ■ ■ taseil, both as regards soil and tenants, and yet we find ■ ■ ■ slightly lower, ■ anything, ■ elsewhere. This ■ due, in part ■ doubt, to other causes, ■ as

Plough
ing at
sowing

presence in great numbers of large coparcenary communities and cohesion of the proprietary clans.

It is very difficult to speak accurately with regard to the general system of ploughing and sowing in this district. The natives always employ the local standards of weights and measures, and even of these they have but a rough idea. Generally speaking, the ploughing power of two bullocks will be about twelve *kachcha bighas* of good land, that is to say, fairly firm *dâmat* or loam: but then the quality of the animals varies as much as the quality of the land. The ordinary cattle are very poor, as has been mentioned in the preceding chapter. There are two kinds of ploughs used in the district, the *latna* and the *tarsi*. They only differ in the weight of the share, the *latna* being heavier in this respect, and the position of the *khura*, the notched part of the beam to which the yoke is attached by a leather thong. Both are used in some parts of the district, but the two are never found together. Ploughing, usually the opening operation of cultivation, is not invariably so. In newly broken land the long hoe or *kudali* is first called into requisition, and after exceptionally heavy rains a grass crop has to be scraped off the surface before the plough will penetrate the ground. Nor, again, is the plough done with when sowing is taken place: in rice fields, when they are flooded by the first fall of rain, the plough is again driven over them, a curious process, so far from being injurious to the young plants, being said to produce a larger yield. It is said to have the effect of uprooting and destroying weeds, while it also divides the plants, which thrive all the better for the treatment. The number of times a field is ploughed differs widely according to the crop sown. Two or three times is ample for the inferior crops, while twenty times is not thought too much for wheat. A harrow is regularly used for most crops, but for gram it is dispensed with; gram field seldom uses a harrow, being broadcast sown on the unbroken clods. Weeding and cleaning are necessary for the rain crops and a few of the more valuable winter products. In the matter of seed sown a rough estimate is about two *kachcha mannds* of standard sere per local *bigha*, and half that amount in the case of gram and

rice. The [redacted] be accurately determined on account of [redacted] many varying factors: [redacted] a rule, the [redacted] [redacted] satisfied with an [redacted] of from eight to twelve *kachcha* maunds of wheat, and rather more of rice or gram.

There [redacted] here, [redacted] everywhere, [redacted] [redacted] main harvests, spring Harvests. and autumn, *rabi* and *kharif*. In the former, wheat, barley, gram, and peas [redacted] gathered in, and in the latter, rice, maize, and the millets. But besides these, there are other crops which are cut [redacted] different times. Sugarcane, for instance, is sown [redacted] the end of February and cut in winter, while *arhar* [redacted] [redacted] with the *kharif* and reaped in the spring. Then, too, there is [redacted] *Aghani* harvest of the winter rice, so called from the month *Aghan*, which occupies a place midway between [redacted] November and December. Sometimes this is called the *henwat*, but not generally, the term being properly applied to winter rains, which [redacted] very variable, but seldom appear so early. The *said* or intermediate harvest, which is reaped before the summer rains, is not of great importance in this district. A fair amount of melons [redacted] grown in the light riverain lands near Sultanpur, but there is practically no export trade in [redacted] commodity. In every tahsil of the district the *kharif* is the [redacted] important harvest, in [redacted] it [redacted] [redacted] greater [redacted]. The difference is most marked in the Amothi tahsil, where the single-cropped rice is [redacted] much greater than elsewhere; and least in Sultanpur. The average of the five years ending 1902 shows a *kharif* [redacted] of 446,000 acres [redacted] against 374,600 [redacted] sown in the *rabi*. In Amethi [redacted] difference is as much [redacted] 33,800 acres. It is worthy of remark that at [redacted] first regular settlement the *rabi* [redacted] actually exceeded [redacted] *kharif*, but since that date the growth in popularity of [redacted] latter has been very marked. For [redacted] ten years preceding [redacted] [redacted] supremacy of [redacted] *kharif* [redacted] fully established, and has never since been placed in dispute.

The [redacted] noticeable change in [redacted] agriculture of [redacted] district Double-cropping. during [redacted] past forty [redacted] [redacted] the extension of [redacted] double-cropped [redacted]. There is an undoubted tendency to take more [redacted] of the soil, where this is possible, by putting more land under a second crop within the year. The area thus treated at the time of the first regular settlement in 1864 was only 25,620

or 4·5 per cent. ■ ■ ■ cultivated ■ ■ ■ The average for ■ ■ ■ ten years preceding ■ ■ ■ settlement ■ ■ ■ 175,520 ■ ■ ■ 28·9 per cent. In 1902 ■ ■ ■ risen to 222,540 acres ■ ■ ■ 35·4 per cent., ■ ■ ■ increase that ■ ■ ■ only be explained as an illustration of the working of the settlement. In the Musafirkhana tahsil it reaches the surprising figure of ■ ■ ■ per cent. Whether this development is altogether desirable is open to question. Persistent double-cropping must probably in time affect the fertility of the soil. The growth of *adnwan*, however, is not open to this objection: its roots do not strike deep, and ■ ■ ■ cultivation necessitates the liberal ■ ■ ■ of manure and dry earth, which benefits rather than exhausts ■ ■ ■ soil in which it ■ ■ ■.

In selecting the crop to be sown ■ ■ ■ any particular land, the husbandman proceeds on a regular system, which presents but few variations, ■ ■ ■ that in certain lands only ■ ■ ■ few special crops ■ ■ ■ be grown. In the lowlying stiff rice land, for instance, there is only one crop which is ■ ■ ■ year in and year out; but, generally speaking, the method of rotation is fairly accurately determined. Beginning with rice, ■ ■ ■ find ■ ■ ■ invariable succession of either ■ ■ ■ or peas. The former is considered to take more out of the soil than the latter, and consequently after a gram crop the land is frequently ■ ■ ■ fallow till the ensuing *rabi*, when wheat or barley is ■ ■ ■ Peas ■ ■ ■ usually again followed by rice, and the rotation goes ■ ■ ■ in ■ ■ ■.

After wheat and barley ■ ■ ■ rice again, unless the tenant ■ ■ ■ afford to allow the land rest, in which case it lies fallow ■ ■ ■ is only ■ ■ ■ with *arhar*. In *jarkhan* ■ ■ ■ a small ubiokpea called *kasāri* ■ ■ ■ occasionally ■ ■ ■ with ■ ■ ■ rice ■ ■ ■ a layer, and reaped later. On the high light lands, where rice does not flourish, its place ■ ■ ■ taken by *juār* mixed with *ard*, *arhar*, ■ ■ ■ the smaller ■ ■ ■ such as *adnwan* ■ ■ ■ *kodon*.

crops.

The great staple of ■ ■ ■ district is rice, which ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ average 61·02 per cent. of ■ ■ ■ whole *kharif* harvest. In ■ ■ ■ Amethi tahsil it rises to an average of 73 ■ ■ ■ cent., ■ ■ ■ in ■ ■ ■ higher lands of ■ ■ ■ only 53·64 per cent. of ■ ■ ■ harvest ■ ■ ■ under ■ ■ ■ crop. There ■ ■ ■ a ■ ■ ■ expansion of rice cultivation since 1864; then ■ ■ ■ only covered 133,000

acres, while in 1881 it had increased by more than a hundred per cent. Next to rice *judr*, with 13.23 per cent., but this crop also more than doubled its area. At the same time it is grown to a comparatively small extent in this district. *Bājra*, too, is very insignificant, averaging only .5 per cent. of the *kharif*. It is only grown in any quantity in the poorer soils of the Amethi tahsil, and is always an inferior crop. *Maize* is a very small crop, covering .66 per cent., in striking contrast to the adjoining district of Jaunpur, and has made no marked proportionate progress. Cotton is not grown in the district, and the people are convinced that the soil is not suited to it. Of the crops that require high cultivation and repeated irrigation, sugarcane is by far the most important. It now covers 4.75 per cent. of the *kharif* harvest, but is chiefly confined to the Kadipur and Sultanpur tahsils. In Musafir-khana it only occupies 1.32 per cent. of the *kharif*. This is chiefly owing to a prejudice on the part of the Kauhpurias and Bhale Sultans, who eschew it altogether. This eccentricity is by no means peculiar to this district: in many parts of Oudh this crop is considered an unlucky one, probably on account of its value, for in the days of native rule its presence was a sign of prosperity, and this meant danger. The antipathy nowadays is a very foolish one, for the crop is always a profitable investment. Its cultivation is, however, slowly spreading, and already it has made its appearance in the Musafirkhana pargana, where its usefulness is to some extent recognized. In Aldemau it has always been popular, and there is a special two-anna *kist* there in February, solely on account of the sugarcane. Indigo still lingers on, and in 1881 covered .59 per cent. of the *kharif*, but is chiefly grown in Kadipur and Musafirkhana.

The spring harvest in this district is very much the same as in other parts of Oudh. The bulk of it consists of wheat, barley, gram, peas, alone or in combination. Wheat alone covers on an average 17 per cent. of the harvest, and a further 10 per cent. is occupied by wheat mixed with other crops. Gram and peas, alone and in combination, cover up to 28.12 per cent., and have increased greatly of late years on the expense of wheat. The decline of wheat was noticed in the last

settlement : the [] is not obvious, but [] area has [] [] everywhere, except in pargana Asal. The decrease has been greatest in Baraunsa, Chanda, and Jagdispur. Barley, which [] generally grown in combination and [] the poorer lands, [] 21.11 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest. The only other *rabi* crop of any importance [] poppy, which now [] 1.42 per cent. It [] not popular in Kadipur [] Sultanpur, but rises to 3 per cent. in Musafirkhana. The extent to which it is grown depends entirely [] the distribution of Murao cultivators. Its cultivation has received [] slight impetus of late years, and there is no [] why it should not be carried much further ; the soil is well suited for the purpose, and the crop is, [] a rule, [] favourite one, on account of the system of advances, which enable the cultivator, by providing him with cash, to tide over [] difficult season of the year. Tobacco is grown, but in very small quantities, in the highly manured lands adjoining the older townships.

At the time of the first regular settlement every field [] entered [] irrigated which could possibly be reached by water ; the result being that [] much [] 71.3 per cent. of the cultivated [] was thus shown. The variation in the record for different parganas [] conspicuous. In Aldemau it amounted to only 51.5 per cent., [] against the remarkable figure of 92.1 per cent. in Amethi. Consequently the early returns are entirely useless. At the last settlement the statistics prepared for irrigation were based [] the facts as found [] the spot when the revised papers were being prepared, and so form a definite record of fact. The system forms [] very fair criterion of the extent to which irrigation is ordinarily practised in normal seasons ; but [] year [] exceptional rainfall makes the returns misleading. If, therefore, [] take an average it will be [] the mark, and Mr. Brownrigg found that in ordinary years about 44.7 per cent. of [] entire cultivated [] watered.* The proportion was highest in [] Kadipur tahsil, where it reached 53.5 per cent., and lowest in Musafirkhana, with [] per cent. The average of [] years ending 1902, [] fairly normal period, shows [] irrigated [] 44.6 per cent. [] the cultivation, which [] closely with the estimate [] settlement. The highest figure was

* Final report, page 23.

47·3 per cent. in 1902. In that year ■ Amothi tahsil took the lead with no less than 61 per cent. irrigated, followed by Kadi-pur with 57 per cent. : in Sultanpur it was only 38·5 per cent., and in Musafirkhana ■ than 37 per cent.

There are no canals in the district and irrigation is carried Sources, ■ either from wells ■ from tanks. The streams ■ used to ■ small extent only. The Gumti is of ■ use, for its bed, ■ a rule, lies too low, so that its waters are only available for the tarfi lands, in which irrigation is usually unnecessary. The Majhui ■ practically the only river thus employed, and the water is obtained by damming the stream in several places. The total amount of land irrigated otherwise than from wells and tanks was only 2,557 ■ in 1902, or less than ■ per cent. of the irrigated area, and this figure is not often exceeded. Such irrigation is mainly confined to the parganas of Isauli, Baraunsa, and Aldeman. Wells ■ by far the most important ■ of irrigation, for not only do they water a larger area, but they ■ more reliable and do not fail when most needed—a fault of most of ■ tanks in this district. At the time of the last settlement 50·9 per cent. of the total irrigated area was watered from wells and 48·2 per cent. from tanks. Since that date there has been ■ further development of well irrigation, for in the three years ending ■ the average was 53·5 per cent. ■ against 42·9 per cent. watered from tanks. In the Amothi tahsil alone do ■ find more irrigation from the latter ■ than from wells.

The returns of 1902 show ■ less than 42,349 masonry ■ wells available for the purposes of irrigation, but of these only 16,683 ■ employed. At the time of the first regular settlement the number ■ such wells in existence ■ but 8,992, and in ■ following thirty years 7,461 ■ constructed. Activity in ■ direction ■ been most marked, and ■ can ■ no doubt that the permanent protection thus afforded ■ agriculture, especially in years of drought, is of the highest value, and forms ■ insurance against famine which cannot be ■ estimated. During the famine year of 1897 well sinking ■ one ■ principal forms of relief granted; advances of nearly Rs. 80,000 were made for this ■ and in that year alone over ■ masonry ■ to the district. The

proprietors took up the work vigorously on their own account, with the exception of the Sultans, who have a superstitious prejudice against brick-built wells, a curious feature that is paralleled by their dislike of sugarcane. In this conceit they are followed by the Kanhpurias of Gaura Jaman; but these fancies are slowly dying out, and nowadays free-thinking members of these families may be found living in tiled houses, growing sugarcane, and irrigating it from masonry wells. About 150 wells of this type are constructed annually, judging from recent returns, and it is noticeable that the Musafir-khana tahsil easily heads the list. Besides these, there are 2,200 wells of half masonry, a type that is mainly confined to the Sultanpur and Karlipur tahsils. Earthen unprotected wells are common everywhere, and number in all 9,300, of which somewhat more than 86 per cent. were in actual use in 1902. These wells consist of a simple shaft sunk from the surface to the water level; but where the subsoil is sandy, they are faced with broad hoops of matted grass, to prevent the sand from shifting. In several parts of the district, owing to the firm nature of the subsoil, they last for many years; this is notably the case in Miranpur and Jagdispur, where it is not uncommon thing to find unprotected wells that have been in use for fifty years. In Baraunsa and Musafirkhana, too, wells of thirty years' standing constantly occur. On the other hand, there are some parts of the district where the soil is light and sandy, and wells can only be made with difficulty and fall in within a year or two. The depth at which water is met with varies from about 19 feet from the surface in the parganas of Asai, Amethi, Gaura Jamun, and Alderman, at a distance ranging from 24 to 27 feet in Chanda, Baraunsa, and Isauli, while in Miranpur, Jagdispur, and Musafir-khana the ordinary depth of wells is about 15 feet, as the land approaches the Gumti.

Tanks. Tanks, swamps, and jhils, from which irrigation can be effected, are very numerous. The returns of 1902 show a total of more than 32,500, but of these only slightly more than half were put to actual use. They are most extensively employed in the Sultanpur and Amethi tahsils, least in Musafirkhana. Sometimes these tanks are lined with masonry, but in a few

and between, and are often merely memorial Tanks intended for irrigation are simple excavations of ground to the depth of a few feet, but even these are comparatively rare. The dam is the usual mode of constructing a reservoir, being recommended by its economy and simplicity; advantage is taken of a natural slope, across which it is thrown to intercept the flow of water.

In the of wells, the method of irrigation varies with the depth. The most general form is the large leathern bucket or *pur*, drawn by bullocks, a system that is universal throughout the south of Oudh. In this way about one *kachcha bigha*, one-fifth of an acre, can be watered in a day. In the eastern parganas of Chanda and Aldoman manual labour very often takes the place of bullocks. The party consists of ten persons—six to draw, two in relief, one to empty the bucket, and one to guide and distribute the water. The daily area irrigated in this way is somewhat greater than when bullocks are employed. Where the water-level is high, the *charkhi*, or pot and pulley system, is commonly adopted. The area thus watered in a day is much smaller than in the case of the *pur*, but the work is far lighter, and each well requires but two men. It is calculated that two men working at a *charkhi*, with a third to distribute the water, will irrigate one-tenth of an acre in a day; so that with three earthen wells nine men working on the pot and pulley system will irrigate an acre of land in a day than three men working at a single masonry well with the large bucket. The lever *dhenkli*, so common in many parts of Oudh, is but little used, chiefly on account of the depth of the wells. In the case of tanks the ordinary basket and lift are used. Sometimes many three or four lifts will be at work, in order to raise the water to the level of the fields. This is a far more effective method, although the labour involved is much greater. Three men with a basket can, if they work all day, irrigate an acre and a quarter—a great advance on the *charkhi* system.

Closely connected with irrigation is the question of famines. Sultanpur suffered severely from natural calamities and droughts, owing to its situation. It is true that, common with Oudh, considerable distress has been

Methods
in use.

from time to time, the occasion of a partial failure of harvest due to the irregularities of the monsoon. early famines have no records. The district cannot have escaped in 1783-1837, it suffered from high prices in 1860, 1869, and 1874, when famine more or less in all parts of province. In 1873 distress in this district not only due to abnormally weak rainfall for two successive years, but also to the high prices caused by exportation to the eastern districts of the Benares division. The famines of 1877 and 1897 of a serious nature, and call for separate mention.

Famine
1877.

The *kharif* crops of 1877 were almost total failure, and keen distress felt towards the end of the year. Happily well-timed of rain in October relieved fears to the *rabi* sowings, and a reasonably good spring harvest matured in due time. The effects of this scarcity were most felt in the Amethi pargana, and in parts of the Musafirkhana tahsil. Relief works were opened in February 1878, but they poorly attended, the numbers not rising above 600 for the whole district. The works closed in March, as the reaping of the *rabi* began, but were opened again in June and continued till the end of September. During this period the daily attendance averaged 876 persons, including children. The work chiefly confined to the improvement of the Rai Bareli road. After the end of September the attendance dwindled down to a very low figure, and the works finally closed on the 15th of October 1878. The wage regulated by the price of grain in the market, and had the effect intended, for as as labourers found that they could obtain better wages away from the works, they ceased to to them. In addition to this, poor-house relief was afforded Sultanpur, Amethi, Balbhadrapur in Gaura Jamun, Mahona, Jagdispur, Raniganj, and Pali in pargana Jagdispur. The average daily attendance varied from 225 in February 1878 to 74 in May; in June it again to 282, and reached the highest figure 347 in August. The last of the poor-houses was closed the 15th of December. It will be evident from figures that this famine of no great severity. death-rate of the year very low, only per mille, would assuredly have been very much higher had there been abundant

rain. The maximum prices of food grains were not startling: wheat never rose above 11 sars, while barley sold at 13 sars, rice at 8, and *judr* and *bājra* at 12 to the rupee during the worst days of the scarcity.

The famine of 1897 was of a more pronounced type. Scarcity was keenly felt in all parts of the district, and especially in Amethi, the riverside villages of the Musafirkhana and Sultanpur tahsils, and a small tract of Akdeman on the Azamgarh borders. Here again, however, Sultanpur fared well in comparison with many other fortunate districts. There was a six-anna *kharif* crop in 1896; in June fair rain fell in three-quarters of the district, and the rice germinated well, but July was a very dry month. August, however, was ushered in by a steady downpour, and there was no anxiety till the rains abruptly stopped on the 22nd of that month. The chief difficulty to be met was the provision of seed grain for the *rabi*. It was to be had in plenty, but the prices were very high. The crop, however, was a good one, though the yield at first sown was small. Heavy rain fell in January 1897, and not only saved the harvest, but enabled the cultivators to sow seed, so that in the end nearly 75 per cent. of the normal area was under cultivation, and the harvest reaped exceeded the most sanguine expectations, with the single exception of gram. Prices nevertheless continued to range very high throughout the greater part of the year, and the distress was considerable all over the district; but a favourable autumn harvest followed, and the famine was at an end.

Relief works were opened in October 1896, and continued for nearly a year. For the purposes of organisation the eighteen *ganāngos'* beats were each made into a relief circle, while 43 sub-committees were formed to assist in the distribution of gratuitous relief. Poor-houses were established at the headquarters of each tahsil, and a cheap grain shop was opened in Sultanpur. Cash doles were given to respectable people in the large villages of Hasanpur, Dostpur, Kishni, Bathan, and Isauli, and help was given to deserving tenants to enable them to purchase seed grain and plough cattle. The numbers of those on relief only reached high figures in the months of January and February 1897. The total for those months was

Famine of 1897.

Famine relief.

15,827 and 15,993 respectively, but even then the daily average was small in comparison with the total population. In another month, May, did the daily average rise above 100 persons, and all relief was stayed by the end of September. The prices that ruled in the famine were very high. Wheat rose to 12 in January and February, and while it sank to 12 in April, it rose again to 9 in July, and in September it was very little cheaper. Barley, too, was selling at the rate of 9 in chataks from October to February, when the price fell slightly, and again rose to 11 sers in chataks in August and September. The price of gram was almost as high, and never fell to any appreciable extent, and, owing to the poor outturn in the spring of 1897, the price was highest, 9 to the rupee, in September. Common rice ranged from 8 to 9 throughout the year, but the price fell before the reaping of the *khari* of 1897.

Prices. Prices naturally vary from year to year according to the nature of the season. A mere statement of prices in tabular form is of little use, for any average taken therefrom is deceptive, inasmuch as a single year of famine will run the prices up to such an extent that the average of many years fails to give a correct notion of what the prices were in years of ordinary plenty. At the same time, some idea of the general tendency of prices to change or otherwise may be gathered from a brief examination of the recorded average prices of the chief staples during the past forty years. In 1861 wheat was sold at an average price of 28 to the rupee. From 1861 the price rose gradually till 1864, and in the following year, when scarcity prevailed, it was as high as 16. This was followed by a downward movement for three years, but in 1869 again it rose to 12.75. This was exceptional; and if we take the average from 1867 to 1872, we obtain a rate of 19 to the rupee. In 1870 there was again scarcity, and prices did not fall till 1875. In 1877 and the next year the famine caused another noticeable rise; but from 1880 to 1886 years of exceptionally low prices intervened, the average for wheat being 21.4. From 1886 onwards the fluctuation was small until the famine of 1896, but prices were higher, the average for wheat being only 15.2 sers to the rupee, and since 1897 the average has been about the

same. The same remarks apply generally to the other staples. The principal food of the people is known as *birra* or *bijhra*, a mixture consisting either of wheat and gram, barley and gram, or gram and barley. The inferior grains, however, such as *adwan*, *kodon*, and the larger millets are also extensively consumed, but it is worth noting that gram is a favourite crop in this district. The average price of *judr* and gram in 1861 was Rs. 22-5 each, while the average for the last thirty years is only 22-5. Prices in these years were again lowest from 1880 to 1896, but the average for the ten years ending 1902 is only 16-5. Mr. Brownrigg wrote in 1897: "Taking the figures as they stand, the rise during the past thirty years works out to 25 per cent., and this is probably not far from the mark. With the extension of railway communication which is now taking place, it seems unlikely that prices will ever go back to their old level, or, granted the present prices are normal, that any marked variation will occur from one year to another. To sum up, the last thirty years have witnessed an increase in cultivation to the extent of 7-6 per cent., a growth of the population amounting to 26-5 per cent., a rise in rents averaging 20-3 per cent., and an appreciation in prices of 29-8 per cent., concluding with an enhancement of 23-8 per cent. in the Government demand."*

In spite of the height which wages and rents have reached, *Wages*, the scale of wages is still low in this district, and there has been no manifest rise in a corresponding degree. The population is very dense, and in consequence labour is necessarily cheap. For field work payment is almost always made in grain, and cash wages are generally unknown, although the amount of grain is calculated at its money value. This is a bare subsistence to the cultivator, but renders saving an impossibility. Light work, such as weeding, which can be performed by women and children, is recompensed at the rate of one anna per diem, paid in grain, the latter being usually *judr* or barley. Heavy labour, for instance digging or work on a water-lift, is paid six pice daily, also in kind. Even those professional diggers, *Lunias*, receive as much as 12 annas per diem. *Workmen*, as the village *barhai* or carpenter, receive ranging from

three to five ~~rupees~~ daily, according to their proficiency and the nature of the labour involved, and they receive their pay either in grain ~~or~~ cash. Blacksmiths, almost the whole of whose work consists in the repairs of agricultural implements, obtain ~~about~~ ally eight sers of food grain for each plough kept in order. The ~~most~~ skilled artizans, such ~~as~~ sundars, take payment on the piece-work system, receiving a percentage of one ~~anna~~ in the rupee ~~for~~ value of the gold, or half that amount in the ~~case~~ of silver.

Interest. The ~~rate~~ of interest ~~on~~ bonds varies, as always, according to the personal credit and honesty of the borrower. Ten years ago the average rate on mortgages ~~was~~ ten per cent., but it has now fallen to six per cent. In the ~~case~~ of small loans the interest ~~is~~ very high proportions, but then it must be remembered that the risk incurred is great. The village Banias will often exact one ~~anna~~ in the rupee monthly as interest, but this only applies to small sums, and must not be taken ~~as~~ representing the general standard. For larger loans the rate varies from one to two per cent. per mensem, which is sufficiently high, but sanctioned by ancient custom, and justified ~~as~~ a rule by the circumstances. There are ~~some~~ great banking firms in the district. The richest Banias ~~are~~ those of Nihalgarh and Hasanpur. The indebtedness of the people, which is undoubtedly extensive, is generally due to loans among relatives and kinsmen than to ~~a~~ common habit of ~~resorting~~ to the village Banias.

**Weights
and mea-
sures.**

The ~~measures~~ of time in vogue in this district are the same ~~as~~ those employed in the rest of agricultural Oudh. The day is divided into eight *pahars* ~~or~~ watches of three hours each, and the *pahar* into four *gharis* ~~or~~ hours of 45 minutes each. In this arrangement we have another instance of the universal Indian practice of dividing everything into multiples of four. The usual measures of length ~~are~~ the *kos*, which ~~is~~ roughly equivalent to two English miles, and its somewhat indefinite sub-divisions, the *goli* ~~or~~ gunshot, the *qadam* or double pace, and the ~~el~~ ~~or~~ cubit. For ~~the~~ of ~~the~~ ~~standard~~ *bigha* of 3,025 square yards is in general use, but there is also ~~a~~ variable *kachcha* or local *bigha*: the latter is generally equivalent to one-third of the standard measure, but not always, for a common local *bigha* is a square of ~~one~~ yards or one-tenth ~~of~~

■ acre, ■ four twenty-fifths of a standard *bigha*. For ■ of weight ■ have, first, ■ standard ■ of eighty *tolas* and various local ■. The common local standard is the *panseri* of five *kachcha* sers, eight of which go to the local maund. Three different *panseris*, however, ■ found in different parts of the district. The commonest is of 160 *tolas*, or two standard sers, giving ■ *kachcha* ser of 32 *tolas*. A second is of ■ *tolas*, the local ■ being in this ■ of 40 *tolas*, ■ exactly half the standard ser. The third is ■ rather curious ■ of only 91.4285 *tolas*, ■ $1\frac{1}{4}$ standard ■. Besides these, there is ■ local *pakki panseri* of 520 *tolas*, giving ■ local *pakka* ■ of 104 *tolas*. Both the last ■ unusual, ■ neither of them appears derivable from the old Lucknow rupee of 173 grains nor from the common Ma Idusehi pice of 270 grains.

Such trade ■ the district can boast of is almost entirely Trade. confined to agricultural produce. The most common objects of internal traffic ■ grain, cotton, molasses, salt, and native cloth; these ■ simply required to satisfy the necessary wants of the people, and there is no attempt at commerce in the larger sense. A fair amount of grain is exported from the district, and this is likely to increase with the improvement in railway communication. Already the construction of the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has brought about ■ considerable change in the position of the chief trade centres of the district. Formerly the main trade routes ■ the Gumti, and the main roads, notably those from Allahabad to Fyzabad, from Sultanpur to Rai Bareli, and from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad. The markets ■ then Sultanpur and Bazar Shukul, both of which lay near the Gumti and ■ main roads, and Gauriganj on the Rai Bareli road. The railway has enhanced the importance of Gauriganj, reduced ■ of Bazar Shukul, and, for a time only, ■ of Sultanpur and the other bazars ■ the central highway. It has also brought Raipur into prominence, that mart being of very recent existence. The ■ railway will certainly give a great impetus to the trade of Sultanpur, and will probably have a marked influence ■ Kurebhar and Tirsundi in Asaf.

That trade ■ to gravitate towards the line ■ railway is ■ illustrated by ■ fact ■ there ■ no trade centre of any ■

Sultanpur District.

in ■ Aldeman pargana, and ■■■■■ has been transferred either to Sultanpur or else to the eastern marts of Azamgarh and Jaunpur, notably Shahganj, to which traders prefer to carry their goods rather than to the station ■ Bilwai. A list of all the markets in the district will be found in the appendix to this volume. The chief is Perkinsganj at Sultanpur, founded shortly after re-occupation by Colonel Perkins, who for many years ■■■ Deputy Commissioner of the district. It rapidly grew into ■ flourishing mart, goods being brought for sale from ■ great distance; ■ important point in its favour ■■ its convenient position both ■ account of road and river communication and also for its proximity to the central offices. It suffered ■ little in consequence of the diversion of trade to Raipur and Gauriganj after the construction of the railway, but this influence ■■ in part counteracted by the fact that it is connected with both those places by good roads. Gauriganj was founded by Rāja Madho Singh of Amethi in 1845. Bazar Shukul in Jagdispur ■■■ built by the Shukul Brahmans about 1830. The other chief bazars are Bandhua, an old market on the Lucknow-Jaunpur road; Aliganj, on the ■■■■ road, in the village of Maniari, built by the taluqdar of Maniarpur in 1795; and Simri in Baraunsa, on the road from Sultanpur to Akbarpur, and owned by the Raghobansis of Birsinghpur. Of the others, ■ may mention Kurebhar, owned by the Rāja of Kurwar, which has probably ■ great future before it; Guptarganj, also ■ the Fyzabad road, the property of the Mahārāja of Ajodhya; Dihli, ■ the Akbarpur-Haliapur road, belonging to the same taluqdar; and Jaisinghpur, owned by the Hasanpur Rāja. All these ■ in pargana Baraunsa. ■ In Miranpur there are, in addition to those already ■■■■ tioned, Kurwar and Bhandra, belonging to the Rāja of Kurwar; Shahabaganj, on the Lucknow road, owned by the Maniarpur estate; and Giyanipur, in the south of the pargana, the property ■ the Rāja of Hasanpur. In the Amethi tahsil, the Rāja of Amethi ■■■■ the bazars of Tengha and Bisahesharganj, besides ■■ markets on the railway; and the Asal bazars of Piparpur, Tirsundi, ■■ Durgapur belong ■■■■ Bachgotis of ■■■■ pargana. In ■■■■ Musafirkhana the taluqdar of Mahona ■■■■ the Nihalgarh bazar ■■■■ Raniganj, on ■■ road from Fyzabad to Rai

Bareli, both in Jagdispur; in Musafirkhana there is a market of Aurangabad, owned by Muhammad Taqi of Isauli; in Jamun there is a small bazar belonging to the taluqdar; and in Isauli there are markets at Haliapur, the property of the Bhalé Sultán zamindars, Walipur, and Bazar Rai. In the Kadipur tahsil the only markets worth mentioning are Bishanganj in Munipur, owned by the Kayasths of Amrapur in Chanda; Lambhua, Dera, and Dostpur, the property of the Rája of Dera; Kalianpur, and Lachhmanpur. There are many other small local bazars, both permanent and periodical; every village may be said to be affiliated to one of them, and each of them is in turn connected in its dealings with one of the larger centres of traffic. The trade at Bishanganj, Jaisinghpur, and Giyanipur is chiefly in sugar. The principal cattle markets are those at Sultanpur, Aliganj, Guptarganj, Bazar Shukul, Rani-ganj, Bazar Baldi Rai, Bisheeharganj, and Kalianpur.

The fairs which take place in this district are chiefly of a religious character and have no importance from a commercial point of view. An exception must be made in favour of the meeting at Sultanpur known as the agricultural exhibition. The first took place in January 1890, and proved a great success. It was again started by Mr. Way, then Deputy Commissioner, in February 1902, when a large assembly gathered together, and prizes were given for cattle, horses, grain, and other agricultural produce. These prizes consisted of seed grain and animals and were greatly appreciated. One of the principal objects was to encourage cattle breeding on the part of the local zamindars. A list of the other fairs will be found in the appendix. The most important, such as those at Dhopap, Bandhua, and Paparghat, have been mentioned in the village and pargana articles, and that at Sitakund in the district history. Another gathering takes place in the village of Kotwa, a short distance south-east of the Amghat bridge in Isauli. There is a small shrine known as Set Barah, dedicated, as its name implies, to the boar incarnation of Vishnu, standing on a lofty mound overlooking the Gunti. The mound probably represents the site of an old town or fortress, and obtained sanctity from a *faqir* who died here about five hundred years ago. The fair is held on the full moon

of *Kartik*, and attracts pilgrims from all the country round. At Lohramau in Miranpur ■ a shrine of Debi, which ■ said to occupy the site of ■ old Bhar temple.

The manufactures of the district ■ of very little ■ quence. The only indigenous industry is the metal work of Bandhua in pargana Miranpur. Here are made vessels of brass, *phál* or bell metal, and ■ mixture of the two known ■ *kachut*. The articles ■ of superior quality, although the designs have no points of peculiar merit. The prices charged ■ too high for modern competition, and the trade ■ in consequence in ■ declining state, for cheaper goods of the same nature ■ imported from Lucknow and Cawnpore. The other industries ■ merely those common to all districts. The Sultanpur pottery has no distinctive character: it is made of the ordinary red earth known locally ■ *gairmin*,* to which river sand is added to enable it to stand the heat of the kiln without cracking. Glass bangles are made to ■ extent, this being the special occupation of the numerous Musalman Churihars and the Hindu Mauihars of the district. They ■ chiefly exported to Fyzabad. A small amount of country cotton cloth is made in various places, but the industry is of no importance, and supports fewer persons than any other district of Oudh. Sugar refining is carried on at Jaisinghpur in Baraunsa and Bishauganj in Chanda, but the latter place, though nominally belonging to this district, really lies within the borders of Jaunpur. Indigo for some years attained a certain amount of popularity, but has declined, ■ everywhere else, with the fall in prices. There is one factory ■ Musafirkhana under European management, belonging to the Messrs. Kenyon, who also have works ■ Namoarpur, seven miles to the west. These were started some twenty years ago. Indigo has long been ■ favourite crop with several of the taluqdars, notably the Rája of Dera and the Rajwars of Chanda, who built factories all ■ district and for ■ time made large profits. Nowadays, however, much ■ land that was formerly devoted to indigo is turned to other ■ outlook ■ distinctly dark, and it may ■ that in ■ few years all indigo will have disappeared from Sultanpur. Under native

* ■ "Monograph ■ Pottery ■ Industries," page 6.

rule the manufacture of salt and saltpetre was largely carried on in this district, but it has now been long abandoned.

The district is fairly well supplied with means of communication. These will be very greatly improved with the completion of the railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad, and when this is effected, Sultanpur will compare favourably in this respect with most districts of the United Provinces. At present, railway communication is only afforded to the Amethi tahsil. Metalled roads are few in number, but the surface of the country is covered with a network of unmetalled roads, most of which are in fair order and generally meet the purposes required of them. At the same time it must be allowed that many of these roads are fair weather highways only, and not unfrequently lead to streams which assume fluvial proportions during the rains, and which it is quite out of the power of the district board to attempt to bridge properly. The Kanku nala, for example, is only bridged once in its course through the district. The Gumti is spanned by two pile bridges, at Amghat and Sultanpur, both of which are old structures and are a risk of being swept away in a year of unusually high flood. A new masonry bridge has recently been built over the river near Kishni, and the railway will pass over an iron girder bridge at Sultanpur. Besides the regular roads maintained by the local authorities, there are very many village cart tracks, numbers of which have been aligned and improved; they are generally, however, only practicable for country carts in fair weather. In the lowlying tracts, such as the pargana Gaura Jamun, communications are almost wholly interrupted during the rains, for the whole country then is more or less flooded, and the roads are for the most part under water.

The railway opened in this district is the loop line from Lucknow to Fyzabad and Benares. This broad gauge line passes from north to south through the extreme north of the pargana Aldeman for a distance of six miles, but there is no station within its boundaries in this district. The station that is nearest to it is from Bilwai, a village of Aldeman, lies within the limits of Arghapur in the Jaunpur district. It hardly reaches Sultanpur at all, although it is made of

■ station ■ Malipur in Fyzabad, which is connected with Dostpur by a fair road. The portion of the line which traverses ■ district was opened for traffic ■ ■ 17th of April 1874. For a long time the district was practically without railway communication, but shortly after the last settlement the ■ main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system from Lucknow to Rai Bareilly and Moghal Sarai ■ constructed, the portion from Benares to Rai Bareilly being opened on the 4th of April 1898. This line only affects the south-western tracts of the district, but is of considerable importance, and has resulted in the development of large and thriving markets ■ Gauriganj and Raipur-Amethi, where there ■ stations. It enters the district ■ Aithi in the extreme south of pargana Gaura Jamun, and runs for ■ distance of 24 miles through the Amethi pargana, crossing the Tengha by a bridge at the village of that name, and passing in a south-easterly direction into Partabgarh, the station ■ Antu being close to the southern borders of the district. The construction of this railway brought Sultanpur within reach of the outside world, as it ■ connected with Amethi by ■ metalled road, but the place has remained somewhat inaccessible from other directions, and it ■ impossible to avoid the inconvenience of a long journey by dak gāri from any place. This will soon be remedied. The projected line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad is ■ in process of construction. The work ■ begun ■ the end of 1901 and is hastening towards completion; it runs parallel to the metalled road for all its length, traversing the centre of the district from south to north, and passing through ■ parganas of Asal, Miranpur, and Baraunsa. The stations ■ at Piparpur in Asal, Sultanpur, ■ short distance to the south-west of the civil station, and ■ Kurebhar in Baraunsa. This line will be of the greatest advantage ■ ■ district, and will in ■ probability tend to the speedy development ■ ■ bazars along the trunk road.

Provincial roads.

■ roads of the district ■ under two main heads, provincial and local, the former being under ■ sole control ■ ■ Public Works Department, and the latter under the District Board, although the ■ roads ■ the second description

are kept in order by the first-named agency at the cost of the local authority. There is only one provincial road in Sultanpur—the main metalled highway from Allahabad and Partabgarh to Fyzabad. It runs for a length of 100 miles through the district, and is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 216 per mile. It enters the Baraunsa pargana from the direction of Fyzabad at the 22nd mile, and runs due south throughout its course, crossing the Gumti at Sultanpur by a wooden pile bridge at the 36th mile, and leaving the municipal boundaries at mile 38: thence it traverses the parganas of Miranpur and Asal, leaving the district at mile 51 and ten miles distant from Partabgarh. There is a dak bungalow at Sultanpur, inspection bungalows at Sultanpur, Sahri in Baraunsa, and Tirsundi in Asal, and encamping grounds at Kurebhar, mile 25, Piagipur, mile 39, and Tirsundi, mile 47.

A list of all the roads in the district, with details as to their length and class, will be found in the appendix. It will be seen that the local roads are of five classes. The metalled roads are sub-divided into what are officially termed first class metalled roads, bridged and drained throughout, and first class metalled roads, partially bridged and drained. The unmetalled roads come under three heads, and are known as second class roads, partially bridged and drained, fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained, and sixth class roads, cleared only. The last are very numerous and for the most part poor and unimportant, and may be judged from the fact that repairs cost but Rs. 6-4-0 per mile annually. The second class roads are maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 22-9-0 per mile. In all, excluding the provincial road, 361 miles of road in the district, and of this 361 miles belong to the first and second classes, which frequently overlap, 100 miles to the fifth, and 417 miles to the sixth class.

Few of the first class roads are metalled for their entire length. The longest is that from Sultanpur to Rai Bareilly, of which 100 miles lie in this district. It leads past the growing bazar of Dhamsur in pargana Baraunsa, and thence through pargana Amethi to the thriving market of Gauriganj, which is reached at mile 26. In 1903 the road was metalled for 22

miles, and ten miles remain to be completed, being still of the second class but in good repair. At Dhamaur a branch metalled road takes off and leads to Raipur, a distance of nine miles; the metalling extends as far as the Amethi railway station; thence it is unmetalled for 11 miles. It leaves the district in the south of the Amethi, and, after passing through Ateha in Partabgarh, reaches Parshadpur in the Rai Bareilly district. One of the chief highways of the district is the road from Lucknow to Sultanpur and Jaunpur, which has a total length of some 57 miles. It enters pargana Jagdispur at the 48th mile from Lucknow, and after passing Nihalgarh-Jagdispur at mile 53, reaches Musafirkhana twelve miles further on. At Ambhat in Miranpur it joins the Rai Bareilly road in mile 83, at a distance of two miles from Sultanpur. Two miles further on it joins the Allahabad-Fyzabad highway, and thence continues in a south-easterly direction to Lambhua and Chanda, reaching the latter in mile 104, and leaves the district two miles further on, at a distance of 30 miles from Jaunpur. The total length of the road in this district is 58 miles, and of this 15 miles are metalled, comprising about a mile at Musafirkhana, and about fourteen miles from Lohraman, whence a metalled branch leads to Sultanpur, to Daudpur near Aliganj. There are encamping grounds at Jagdispur, Pomsahepura, mile 62, Daudpur, mile 70, Piagopur, at the junction with the Fyzabad road, Bhadaiyau, mile 93, and Chanda; and an inspection bungalow at Musafirkhana. The road from Sultanpur to Malipur in Fyzabad is a branch of the provincial road, striking off eastwards at mile 34, at a distance of three miles north of the district headquarters. It is metalled for three miles from the junction and again in the 14th and 17th miles. It passes through Baraunsa, and at mile 26 reaches the decayed town of Dostpur, leaving the district eight miles further on and about four miles from Malipur station. At Gaura, in the 18th mile, a branch takes off and leads in a south-easterly direction to Kadipur and thence to the railway station. This road is only metalled for one mile out of a total length of 11 miles. The road from Fyzabad to the Allahabad enters the northern borders of pargana Baraunsa at a distance of 23 miles from Fyzabad. Two

miles further — it reaches Haliapur, a bazar and police station, and from this place it is metalled as far as the pile bridge — the Gumti — Amghat, in mile 34. At Jagdispur in mile 42 it is crossed by the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, and leaves the district — miles further on. From Haliapur — this road — metalled branch — to Isaali and thence to the ferry over the Gumti at Kurwar: from Kurwar to Sultaupur, a distance of nine miles, the road is metalled.

The unmetalled local roads are very numerous, and it is impossible to give more than a — enumeration, for which reference must be made to the list in the appendix. While these roads are in good order cross-country communication is easy, — there is — lack of routes; but at other times travelling is very difficult — account of the absence of raised and bridged tracks. This is not — much the — with those of the second class, which are generally much superior: but — exception must here be made with regard to — important road from Rudauli to Shukul Bazar, in pargana Jagdispur, and thence to Jagdispur, Gauriganj, Raipur, and Partabgarh, the northern portion of which is generally impracticable during the rains. The other chief roads of this class, in addition to those partially metalled, — those from Haliapur to Akharpur in Fyzabad; from Akharpur to Dostpur, Kadipur, Chanda, Patti, and Partabgarh, a route much frequented by pilgrims; from Gauriganj to Musafirkhana; and from Lambhua to Dera and Kurebhar. — the fifth class roads the only one of any length is that from Lambhua to Piparpur and Raipur-Amethi. The sixth class roads deserve — detailed mention.

The only navigable river in the district is the Gumti. In former days a considerable amount of traffic — carried by this route, and its proximity to the towns of Sultanpur, Isaali, Sathin, and Kishni made those places of some importance — markets, for the traders had — easy and inexpensive — disposing of their surplus goods. At the present time — number of boats plying up and down the river is small, and, although a certain amount of trade in grain is still carried — between Sultanpur and Jaunpur, — this is likely to be further reduced in the near future owing to the influence of the new railways.

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Unmetalled roads,

Sultanpur District.

The only public ferries in the district are those on the river Gumti, but these are very numerous, there being less than 63. With the exception of the large ferry at Richhghát, on the road from Inhauna and Shukul Bazar to Rudauli in Bara Banki, which is managed by the Public Works Department, they are all under the control of the district board, which derives an income of about Rs. 14,500 annually from this source.* A list of all these ferries will be found in the appendix. Many of them are of little importance and fetch trifling amounts when leased. The most frequented ferries, judging from the auction prices, are those at Rájghát, Chandipur, and Bakhra, in the Musafirkhana tahsil; at Kurwar, Bhandra, and Ramhangaon in Sultanpur; and at Dera, Paparghát, Dewar, on the Kadipur-Chanda road, Sarai Chapar and Gudra in tahsil Kadipur.

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

THE first regular census of the district taken in February 1869. This gave a total population of 930,023 persons, but it must be remembered that subsequently to 1869 the area of the district underwent very considerable changes. The population of the tract of country which at present forms the district of Sultanpur in 1869 amounted to 1,040,227 persons, giving a density of 593 persons to the square mile. These changes, however, render a comparison with the subsequent enumerations somewhat confusing, and in addition to this it may be noted that the census of 1869 fell considerably short of the accuracy of the later enumerations. A separate and independent census of each village had been taken while it was under measurement for the first regular settlement, but this may be disregarded, as it had the disadvantage of extending over the large period of three years.

The second general census that of 1881. It then ascertained that the district contained 957,912 inhabitants, the average density falling to 561.1 persons to the square mile. This apparent decline in the population seems to have been mainly due to the evil effects of the famine years of 1873 and 1877, on both of which occasions there was general and widespread distress throughout the district. A large number of persons seem to have migrated elsewhere, but then the rate of density only exceeded in three districts of Oudh, namely, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, and Bara Banki.

The census of 1891 showed a considerable recovery; the total number of inhabitants rose to 1,075,851 persons, giving an increase of nearly 118,000 and a density of 640 persons to the square mile. The preceding ten years had been a period of great prosperity in this district, and a similar increase was found in all neighbouring districts. Sultanpur

relative position in regards density in 1881, increase been much more rapid than in adjoining district of Partabgarh. Consequently we the last census of 1901 Sultanpur stood third in point of density among all districts of Oudh. The total population then enumerated 1,083,904, giving a rate of 637 persons to square mile. This only exceeded in Bara Banki and Fyzabad in province of Oudh, while elsewhere higher only to be in districts of the Benares division, excluding Mirzapur, and in Basti. If the increase in the population during the past ten years has been comparatively small, it is evident that the density is so great as to preclude any further large development of the population. Already the holdings have become very minutely sub-divided, and the amount of land still available for cultivation has been reduced to its smallest limits. Further, it must be remembered that the population of this district is entirely rural. There is no large town, Sultanpur having a population of less than 10,000 persons, while there is no other municipality or even any town administered under Act XX of 1856 in the district. Consequently the urban population amounts to only .8 per cent. of the total, and for all practical purposes may be here disregarded.

Birth-
place.

The great bulk of the inhabitants of the district born here or in the adjoining districts of Oudh. At the last census it was ascertained that only 10 persons in every 10,000 of the population born in other divisions, a lower figure than that recorded in the other districts of Oudh with the exception of Bara Banki and Partabgarh. The majority of these immigrants are women; so that it is evident that this external addition to the population is merely due to the ordinary marriage practice among Hindus. On the other hand, the population has been reduced by emigration to a considerable extent. During 10 years following 1891, 5,584 persons left the district in search of a livelihood outside India. These people went as labourers chiefly to West Indies, to Fiji and Mauritius.

Sex.

We find in this district a rather striking disproportion between the sexes, as at the last census the number of females exceeded that of males by nearly 14,000 persons. This is a

of the portion of the provinces, for the phenomenon in the districts of Benares division, and in the Oudh districts of Partabgarh and Rai Bareli. The same disproportion has been observed at all preceding censuses since 1869, when of females recorded in Rai Bareli alone. This is somewhat unexpected in view of the fact that this district contains a large number of Rājputs: but here the number of Rājput males and females is approximately equal, while in Partabgarh the female members of this caste are actually in excess of the males. The cause of this is still to be ascertained, but it is a well known and long established fact throughout this portion of the provinces, we may leave the subject without further comment.

Regarding the whole population of the district as classified by religions, we find that in 1901 there were 963,879 Hindus, 119,740 Musalmans, 151 Sikhs, 103 Christians, 1 Aryas, two Jains, and one Parsi. Thus Hindu number nearly 89 per cent. of the whole population, and Musalmans a little more than 10 per cent. The proportionate increase has been greater on the part of the Musalmans than of the Hindus during the past forty years, for in 1871 Musalmans numbered considerably less than 10 per cent. of the whole population, and Hindus over 90 per cent. We find the same to be the case in almost all the districts of the provinces, and the fact assumes the proportion of a general law. Musalmans are a prolific race, owing, it would seem, to their stronger physical constitution, due to a more liberal diet. The difference in the rate of increase in this district, however, is not so marked than elsewhere on account of the absence of a large urban population. The Musalman inhabitants of Sultanpur are nearly all agriculturists, and consequently cannot be assumed that the Musalman is generally in a more prosperous condition than the Hindu. This fact, however, in view of the noticeable proportionate increase of Musalmans, only gives more emphasis to the general theory of diet.

Christianity has made very little progress in this district. In 1871 there were no Native Christians at all in Sultanpur. In 1891 only 23 persons of this denomination were recorded.

enumerated, and in 1901 the number risen to 75 souls. This small number is due to the fact that missionary enterprise in Sultanpur has only been extended to this district in a small degree. Of the Native Christians 57 are females. These belong to a branch of the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, which was established here in 1891. Of the remainder 23 are Europeans and five Eurasians. Classified by denominations, we find 10 Methodists and 10 Roman Catholics, while all the remainder belong to the Church of England. Sultanpur is visited occasionally by a C. M. S. missionary from Fyzabad, who usually acts as chaplain. The domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in this district are very few in number. Among them may be mentioned two brothers of the name of Kenyon, whose father settled in the Musafirkhana tahsil about 30 years ago and started two indigo factories,—at Bhamauli, half a mile west of Musafirkhana, and at Namogarh, 10 miles west of the tahsil. The only others are two brothers of the name Pushong, the sons of a Calcutta pleader, who have purchased some under-proprietary rights in the village of Kalwari Baudh in pargana Aldeman in the taluqa of Meopur Dhaurua. One of them has been for years in the service of the taluqdars.

Aryas.

The Arya Samaj has fewer followers in this district than in any other portion of the provinces, with the single exception of Hamirpur. Consequently, although its 28 members have all been admitted during the past ten years, it may be treated as of very little importance. The movement has made much greater headway in all the adjoining districts, and therefore we may assume that it does not find much favour with the people of this district. We find among this number 14 Brahmans, six Kayasths, three Rājputs, and two Kurmis.

Castes.

Reviewing the Hindu population as a whole, we find in this district an unusual predominance of the higher castes. The district in this respect rather resembles Fyzabad than the other adjoining districts, and bears a marked resemblance to Banki, where the presence of such a large low caste agricultural population has had a most marked effect in raising the agricultural standard of the district above its neighbours.

First in point of numbers come ■ Brahmins, amounting Brah-
 ■ nearly 160,000 persons ■ the last census. They are found in ■ mans.
 every part of the district in large numbers, and are generally
 engaged in agriculture, although in this respect they ■ largely
 hampered by the rules of their caste, which disqualify them
 from handling the plough. The great majority of these Brah-
 ■ ■ of the Sarwaria sub-division of the caste, which is also
 found in equally large numbers in the Gonda, Fyzabad, and
 Partabgarh districts. Besides these there are considerable ■
 bers of Kanaujia, Sakaldipi, and Nanadh Brahmins in the district,
 but few of them ■ of any importance. Only ■ small number
 of the Brahmins of this district have any large possessions in
 land, and such land is usually subject to superior taluqdari
 rights. The most prominent ■ the Tiwaris of Lachhmanpur,
 who acquired the village by purchase from Rájputs and have
 ■ become considerable landed proprietors. This family has
 ■ great reputation for Sanskrit learning and astronomy, and
 they maintain ■ free Sanskrit *patshala* at their house. These
 Tiwaris now hold twenty whole villages and portions of 25
 others. Almost the whole of their possessions ■ confined to
 pargana Aldeman, and most of the villages lie within the limits
 of the Dostpur police circle. Lachhmanpur, their headquarters,
 belongs to the Kadipur police circle. Ten of these villages ■
 chiefly inhabited by Tiwari Brahmins, as also five other villages
 in which they have ■ proprietary rights. The Upaddhya family
 of Chhattarbhajpur, also in pargana Aldeman, owns sixteen
 whole villages and portions of ■ others. The family has been
 well known for ■ time, and in former days possessed a great
 reputation for their bravery, for which they received the name of
 Talwaris. They ■ said to have retained their zamindari rights
 against the powerful Rájput landholders by force of ■ ■
 since ■ days of the Musalman kings of Delhi. The whole of
 their villages lie in pargana Aldeman, and in eight of them
 Upaddhyas form the principal residents. Certain members of the
 family with superior rights in ■ village of Makraha Jagdispur
 reside in ■ town of Dostpur.

Mention ■ also ■ ■ ■ Shukl ■ Pande clans
 ■ Brahmins. ■ former own eight whole villages ■ portions

in ██████ Aldeman, their ██████ village being Shukulpur. ██████ they form ██████ bulk of the population, ██████ also in Bibipur Shukul, Sarawan, and Dhanapur. Other Shukuls ██████ to be found in Jagdiapur, where they have given their ██████ to ██████ Shukul. The Pandes own 17 whole villages and ██████ portions. Their possessions, too, ██████ confined to the Aldeman pargana, and they form the bulk of the population in the villages of Ganapur, Palia Golpur, Gopalpur, Budhana, and Kutia, while scattered colonies ██████ also to be found in many other places. The Pandes of Harai, also in Aldeman, ██████ only hold sub-settlements in ██████ villages.

Chamars. Next in point of numbers to the Brahmans ██████ the Chamars, numbering nearly 140,000 persons. They ██████ equally distributed throughout the whole district and ██████ generally engaged everywhere as field labourers, few of them possessing the status of tenants. In spite of their numbers, Chamars only held at the time of the last settlement 8·85 per cent. of the district as tenants. They have no tenant rights in Baraunsa nor in the northern half of Isauli. In the Kadipur tahsil they hold about seven per cent. of the cultivated land, whereas in Amethi and Sultanpur the figure is less than two per cent.

Ahirs. Ahirs, who ██████ very numerous in this district, amounted to about 129,000 persons at the last ██████. They are to be found everywhere in large numbers, especially in the two Isanlis, Asal, and Chanda. Altogether, at the time of the last settlement, they held 11·5 per cent. of the cultivated ██████ of the district, and must be classed among the first rank of cultivators. Their presence here ██████ especially valuable, ██████ so much of the land is held by cultivators of the higher castes. Their proprietary holdings are very small, amounting to only ██████ in ██████ whole district.

██████ Next to the Ahirs come ██████ Rājputs, who are in every way ██████ important Hindu ██████ in the district. At ██████ census they numbered 86,561 persons, and between ██████ they owned ██████ per cent. of the total area. They are found in large numbers everywhere, ██████ especially in the Amethi and Kadipur tahsils, ██████ they ██████ practically the ██████ of ██████ whole area.

Reference will be made later to the Musalman members of this caste, an important body, as they include among their numbers some of the chief landholders.

Among the Rájputs of the district we find representatives of almost every clan, but only a few hold a position of any eminence. The most important are the Bachgotis and the Ráj-kumars, who in 1901 numbered 16,500 and 15,500 persons respectively. The Ráj-kumars are in reality a branch of the Bachgotis, and from the latter stock are descended the Musalman Khanzadas of Hasanpur and Maniarpur. So, too, are the Ráj-wars, who occupy the greater portion of pargana Chanda. With regard to the term Ráj-kumar, Mr. Millett writes: "It is commonly applied to the junior branch of a house in which a ráj exists, and thus there are Ráj-kumar Bais and Ráj-kumar Kanhpurias, as well as Ráj-kumar Bachgotis. And the only explanation I have heard of the last named being so called is in accordance with this practice, viz., that it is used to distinguish them from their brethren the Ráj-wars, who could well pride themselves on their chief being a Rájá. They are the only ones, however, with whom this distinction has superseded the broader appellation of the clan." The history of the Ráj-kumars and of their various houses is given at length in the account of the taluqdars at the end of this chapter. The Bachgotis proper consist for the most part of the Kurwar family and the owners of pargana Asal, to whom reference will be made later.

Next in point of numbers come the Bhale Sultáns and Bais, with 7,850 and 6,820 representatives respectively. The Bhales are among the last of the Rájput clans to arrive in this district. Their origin is very uncertain. They are chiefly found in the two parganas of Isauli and Jagdispur. According to their own account, they drove out the Bhars from these parts and claim to have received the title of Sultán from the Musalman emperor of Delhi in reward for these services, but how long they have borne this changed name is very doubtful. Mr. Millett considered that they did not take their name till the time of Akbar, and on their account that the title was given by Ala-ud-din Khilji. Further, we have no trace of any connection with the Sultáns of Balandshahr, who have borne

name since the reign of Prithvi Ráj of Delhi. All their traditions, however, agree in making ■■■ Rai Barar, ■ brother of the Tilokchandi Rájá of Morarman, the founder of the clan, and if this is so, they ■■ the only true Bais in the district. The family ■ divided into two branches, Hindu and Musalman, the latter claiming descent from Palhan Deo, the great-grandson of Rai Barar, who is said to have embraced Islam in the reign of Sher Shah. He is the founder of the Musalman Bhale Sultán taluqas, of whom ■■■ later. The Hindus of this clan ■■ divided into ■■■ small communities, scattered ■■ the Jagdispur, Isauli, and Musafirkhana parganas. It is said that Rai Barar had four sons,—Raj Singh, who is the ancestor of the Bhale Sultáns of Dadra and Pindara; Barmdeo, the father of Palhan Deo and Raghu Rai, who colonized Thauri; Dudhich, the founder of the Haliapur, Gajampur, and Salipur families; and Kunwar Singh, from whom spring the owners of Nara. The smaller Musalman estates ■■ founded by cadets of the line of Palhan Deo, such ■■ Badegaon, Ashrafpur, Gujnaon in Jagdispur, and Nihalpur in Aldeman.

Bais.

The Bais, though numbering 6,819 persons, ■■ of little importance. Mr. Millett failed to trace any connection between their pedigrees and those of the great Baiswara families. There is only ■■ taluqdar of this clan, that of Pali in Jagdispur, who ■■■ a small estate. At ■■ time the Bais of Udiawan in Amethi held a large estate, which they claim to have possessed before the days of the Bandhalgotis, but the latter say that they ■■ settled in Udiawan by ■ Rájá of Amethi in return for military service. They ■■ occupy several villages, but their proprietary interest has practically disappeared. Another colony holds ■■ of the east of Musafirkhana, but they ■■ heavily in debt. The Ishaqpur estate of ■■■ villages in Baraunsa ■ owned by Daulat Singh of Dhanjai. Other Bais known as Chandaurias hold Chandaur and three other villages and three pattis.

gotis.

■■■ Bandhalgotis ■■ a large and powerful clan, numbering about 5,400 souls. They are chiefly confined ■■ Amethi ■■■ almost the whole of which they own, ■■ are found in no other district in ■■ numbers. According ■■ their own

account, they are of Surajbansi origin, and claim to belong ■■■ branch of ■■■ clan which is represented by the house of Jaipur. They say they ■■■ from Narwargarh, ■■■ old home of the Jaipur family, and to have settled ■ Raipur under one Suda Rai, who ■■ going on ■ pilgrimage ■ Ajodhya ■■■ years ■■■

This has been contested, not only because the story goes ■■■ say that Suda Rai entered the service of the ■■■ Rāja of ■■■ place, and that the latter offered his daughter to the Rājput, ■ offer which ■■■ contemptuously declined, and that, after ■■■ usual form of such legends, Suda ■■■ returned to his home and brought ■ conquering force to avenge the insult, but also because there ■■ several other conflicting stories. Mr. Carnegie ■■■ that the Bandhalgotis are derived from the offspring of ■ Pande named Chuohu, in the service of the Hasanpur Rāja, and ■ Dharkarin, whence the ■■■ Bandhalgoti, popularly derived from the *banka* or knife used in splitting bamboos, the special implement of the caste of their maternal ancestor. This assertion is supported by the statement that, instead of Narwargarh, their old home ■■ Narwal, the old ■■■ of Hasanpur; while, again, ■ is suggested that they take their ■■■ from Bandhua, ■ small town ■■ Hasanpur. The whole question must remain somewhat doubtful, if only on account of the hackneyed form of their ■■■ story. This goes ■ to say that after the defeat of the ■■■ Suda Rai built ■ fort at Raipur, and that after a few generations ■■■ Mandhata Singh, who had a son named Bandhu, from whom the clan derives their present ■■■ Their subsequent history will be found in ■ account of the Amethi taluqa.

Few of ■ other Rājputs ■■ of much importance. The Chan- ■■■ numerous are the Chanhans, with 4,250 representatives. ■■■ There are no taluqdars among them, but they ■■■ ■■■ 20,000 acres in this district. Their lands are held in *pattidari* tenure, and ■■■ ■■■ 2,800 sharers. Their ■■■ ■■■ are Maing, Majwara, ■■ Jajaur in pargana Beraunsa. Little is known of their history, save that they are ■■■ ■■■ Pachhimrath family in Fyzabad. The Kanhpurias, numbering 4,100 Kanhpur- ■■■ ■■■ powerful. They ■■■ 51,500 ■■■ and ■■■ include ■■■ taluqdars among ■■■ numbers, ■■■ ■■■

whom will be made later. They are chiefly found in the north-
 — of — district, and especially in pargana Gaura
 Jamun: they — all connected with the great Rai Bareli families
 of this clan. The Raghubansis numbered about 4,000 in 1901.
 They — the possessors of about 12,500 acres, divided up into a
 very large number of shares. Their headquarters — Simrauti
 in Rai Bareli and — Sultanpur. The latter family claim to
 have been settled in this district from an extremely remote
 period. They trace their descent from — Jaguag Rai of —
 solar — of Ajothya. In the early part of the nineteenth cen-
 tury they owned 69 villages in Aldemau, but — their pos-
 sessions in that pargana have been reduced to portions of four
 villages in the Birsinghpur mahál and a few subordinate rights.
 Elsewhere they have been more fortunate, — in Miranpur and
 Baraunsa. For centuries they successfully resisted the encroach-
 ments of the Bachgotis, and it was not till the later days of the
 Nawábi rule that they succumbed. Even now, though in a
 subordinate position, they retain no small portion of their an-
 cient heritage. Four villages in the north-west of Jagdispur
 belong to a heavily embarrassed family of this clan.

Among the other Rájput clans we may mention the Bisens,
 Gaharwars, Gantams, Kachwahs, and Sombansis, all of whom
 are found in numbers ranging from 1,000 to 2,000. They all hold
 — small amount of land in the district, but there are no taluq-
 dars among them. Others — the Chandels, Panwars, Sakarwars,
 Surajbansis, Gargbansis, Durgbansis, Bilkharis, and Baghels.
 The Gargbansis — mentioned in the account of the Khapradih-
 Sihpur and Maniarpur taluqas: they — practically confined —
 Miranpur and Baraunsa. The Durgbansis chiefly belong to
 pargana Chanda, where the Garabpur — is now held by a
 member of this clan. The Panwars and Bisens hold — land
 in Isauli and Musafirkhana. The Kachwahs belong to the —
 — of the district, where this illustrious clan — repre-
 sented by a few turbulent families, who dwell in — neighbour-
 hood of Bilwai. They own, as under-proprietors only, five
 whole villages and four pattis, while they are found — some
 — villages. The — few — pos-
 sessions — They — Zafarpur and Malikpur in Aldemau

and ■■■ as under-proprietors here and there. The Sakarwars ■■■ long inhabited parts of Aldemau, where ■ colony ■■ founded by one Stripat Rāna, who came from Fatchpur Sikri. Seventh in descent from him was Bhimal Singh, one of whose ■■■ became a Musalman and founded the Taraf Dule branch of ■■ family. The other remained ■ Hindu, and his property ■■ known as Taraf Kalian. At the end of the eighteenth century they owned 117 villages, but one of their chief estates, Allahdadpur, ■■■ absorbed into the Meopur taluqa in 1861, while Kalianpur became reduced by subdivision. They ■■■ part proprietors in nine villages of the Paras Patti mahāl of Aldemau, and also hold under-proprietary rights in several villages of the Pera estate. The Bilkharis still hold ■ few villages in the south of Asal, but they have been ousted from the greater part of their property by the Bachgotis.

The remaining Hindu castes may be briefly described, making ■ distinction between those who hold land and those who merely occupy the position of tenants or agricultural labourers. Among the former the chief are Banias and Kayasths. There are, in fact, hardly any other Hindu land-■■■ in the district. The Ahirs, Muraos, Kurmis, Kalwars, and Gadariyas have very minute shares in one or two villages only, and consequently may be dismissed from this category, ■ the vast majority of their representatives ■■■ under the description of tenants.

Other
Hindus.

Banias at the last ■■■ numbered in all 22,970 persons. More than half of these belong to ■ Agrabari sub-division of ■■ clan, which is found in larger numbers in this district than anywhere else in Oudh, and, in fact, than anywhere else in the provinces with the exception of Basti. Of the remainder ■ large number ■■ Kasaundhans and Baranwals. Owing to the strong position held by the great Rājput chiefs in this district, ■■ Banias have failed ■ acquire much land. They own in all 8,334 acres, the great bulk of which is in ■■ hands of ■■ residents. ■■■ hold only 79 per cent. of the total area. There are only two banking houses in the district which make a business ■ investing in landed property, and neither of them has ■■■ much within ■■ past thirty years. Many

Banias.

taluqdars and the bulk of the co-sharing fraternities more deeply involved, but their embarrassments have not reached such a stage as to compel them to make way for professional money lender. The chief Bania family of Nihalgarh in Jagdispur pargana. The Agarwals of Hasanpur several villages and in Baraunsa pargana, but they cannot be classed among the larger land-

Kayasths. Kayasths, everywhere else in Oudh, fairly numerous, amounting at the last to 12,882 persons. Some mention of them been made in article Aldemau pargana. They own the present time 19,000 acres, by 1,450 sharers. Their consist of six whole villages and fourteen shares, the best of which are Ranipur Kayasth and Pukhardaba. Large numbers of Kayasths also reside in the villages of Parasrampur, Soudhanpur, Tilokpur Newada, and Gursara. This caste is, however, found in almost every pargana of the district, but in former days they were much powerful than now. Mr. Brownrigg writes: "As a general rule, they are rather a backboneless set, heavily involved, and capable of but little effort to right themselves." There is also a small colony of Kayasths Isauli, but their landed small, and another Amrupur in Chanda. The Kayasths of Atarsuma in Baraunsa hold six villages and seven pattis, nearly half of which is sub-settled. Most of the Kayasths of this district belong to the old *ganégo* families.

We next to the agriculturists the district, excluding, of course, Ahirs and Chamars, mention of whom already been made. Foremost among them Murao, who in numbered 4,244 persons. They fairly well distributed all the district and the best cultivators of all, setting an example of close and careful tillage which other frequently imitate. They are more in Jagdispur elsewhere, they always a high rent.

Kurmia. Following them come Kurmia, who 28,455 persons in 1901. They occur in considerable numbers in every pargana, but especially in As always, they class cultivators and

thrifty tenants. Together with ■■■ Muras and Ahirs they may ■■■ be ■■■ backbone of ■■■ agricultural population.

The other cultivating ■■■ for little comment. They ■■■ are for the ■■■ part of ■■■ inferior type and ■■■ only noticeable ^{cultiva-}tors for their numbers. The most numerous are Pasis, who ■■■ chiefly found in ■■■ western ■■■ of the district, Koris, Gadariyas, Kahars, Tolis, and Kumhars. Many of these follow their ancestral calling, but the great majority of them ■■■ engaged in field work. None of them ■■■ cultivators of a very high order. More important, though less numerous, ■■■ Kewats, who ■■■ chiefly found in pargana Aldemau, and the Lodhs, who ■■■ in considerable numbers along the ■■■ borders in the parganas of Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Amethi. These ■■■ all energetic and useful cultivators, who attain a considerably high standard of husbandry.

There is no caste any way peculiar to this district, and Kalwars. there is nothing in the census report that calls for especial comment. Mention may perhaps be made of the Kalwars, not because they are in any way peculiar to this district, ■■■ even because they ■■■ numerous here than elsewhere, although they ■■■ found in large numbers, but rather on account of their wealth and enterprise. The Kalwars of Jaisinghpur in Baraunsa and Munipur in Chanda are prosperous bodies, although their trade ■■■ fallen off somewhat of late years.

Turning to the Musalmans, we find that by far the ■■■ ■■■ numerous ■■■ the converted Rájputs, who ■■■ the last census numbered ■■■ 25,800 persons. They comprise among their numbers ■■■ most important Musalman landholders of the district, and belong chiefly to the Bachgoti, ■■■ Sultán, Baia, Chauhan, and Sakarwar clans, of whom the Bachgoti Khanzadas, ■■■ by ■■■ Rája of Hasanpur, ■■■ most important. ■■■ there ■■■ considerable numbers of Kanhpurias, Chauhans, Bisens, and Raghubansis. The Musalmans in all ■■■ as tenants 7·6 per cent. ■■■ the total area of the district, ■■■ by far the greater part of this land is ■■■ by converted Rájputs. They are ■■■ in the ■■■ of Miranpur, ■■■ Jamun, Jagdispur, Aldemau, ■■■ trans-Gumti. A ■■■ siderable number ■■■ these ■■■ Rájputs have ■■■

proprietary right in the land, but the great majority — Their landed possessions — greatest in Jagdispur, Miranpur, and Baraunsa, where lie — estates of the great Khanzadas taluqdars. In all, while the Musalmans have proprietary rights in 17 per cent. of the total — of the district, no less than 14 per cent. is held by the Khanzadas.

Thus Musalmans who — not descended from Hindu converts — comparatively very few in number in this district, and occupy a very humble position. Saiyids numbered in — 8,189 persons and belong almost entirely to the Isauli pargana. They have — small possessions in Jagdispur, Aldemau, Baraunsa, and Miranpur, but the bulk of their property lies in — Musafirkhana and Isauli. The Sheikhs, who — numerous, amounting at the last census to 10,383 persons, occupy a relatively unimportant position in the district; they — only a few villages in Isauli and Sultanpur, and — generally found — more cultivators. They belong chiefly to the Siddiqi and Qurreshi sub-divisions.

Pathans. The Pathans in 1901 numbered 7,625 persons. They belong chiefly to the Yusufsai, Gbori, and Lodi clans. The most important family of this race is that of Hamzapur in pargana Aldemau. These people say that they — descended from settlers who — here in the days of Mahmud of Ghazni. They — formerly, according to their — statement, the — of 52 villages, but they were subsequently crushed by the Rājku-mars, and Hamzapur alone remained in their hands. Recently they have purchased small shares in other villages. At the pre- — time they — in a prosperous condition and free from embarrassment.

— The remaining Musalmans call for little comment. The — — — Julahas, who in 1901 numbered 10,721 persons, and are chiefly engaged in their ancestral calling — weaving and also in agriculture. There is a large number of Musalman Gujars in Sultanpur, as also in — adjoining district of — Bareilly. They own — land, but — energetic and — cultivators. They are chiefly found along — western border in Jagdispur, Gaura Jaman, and Amethi. In the south- — — — about 5,000 Ghosis, who —

hold a high rank as agriculturists. The remainder are chiefly Faqirs, Behnaas, Nais, Darzis, Churibars. The latter still follow their peculiar occupation of making glass to a large extent, the district with its abundance of *qasr* affording ample supply of the crude material.

Before leaving the castes of the district, some mention Bhars should be made of three tribes which at one time occupied a position of considerable importance in Sultanpur, but are now practically extinct or have become merged in other castes. In the history of the district some reference has been made to the Bhars. Very little is known of these people, but the general tradition maintains that they were once away over the whole of this part of the country. Whoever they may have been, they were the special objects of hatred not only to the Musalman conquerors but also to the great Rājput tribes. Their subjugation, which according to the chronicles, occupied a long period, seems to have been very complete. The Bhars at the last census numbered 4,440 persons, nearly 1,000 more than the number recorded in 1891. They are chiefly found in the eastern portion of the district and occupy a position analogous to that of the Lunias, an aboriginal race, who are much more numerous in this district. Most of them belong to the sub-division known as Rājbhars, and this has been taken as a proof of their former supremacy. According to the popular tradition of the district, as recorded by Mr. Millett, the Bhars were succeeded by the Bhadaiyans, of whom nothing is known, although their name is preserved in the village of that name in pargana Miranpur. We find no mention of the Bhadaiyans in any of the census reports.

The same tradition goes on to say that Bhadaiyans were conquered by the Tiars, who are said to have been at one time the lords of the Sultanpur pargana, Mr. Millett remarking that the proprietors were "Like Niobe, all Tiars." He adds: "the Tiars give their name to one of the oldest sub-divisions of the pargana, viz., tappa Tiar, and this, perhaps, rather than the entire pargana, was the name of their domains. At present they have nothing more than a right of occupancy in a few acres in the old tappa. Regarding the Tiars very

known. Mr. Carnegie considers them belong to the Solar race*; they say they are descended from emigrants from Baiswara, who received a grant of Bha-daiyans' territory from the Rája of Benares." I have been unable to find any trace of the Tiars at the present time. The report of 1901 states that there are 135 Tiars in the Ballia district, but they nowhere else in the provinces. This reference to the Rája of Benares may point to connection between these Ballia Tiars the old of Sultanpur. Tradition says they by the Bachgotis, who at present hold the whole of the old tappa of the Tiars.

Mandar-
kias.

The Mandarkias another peculiar district. They appear to be Rájputs and claim to belong to the Sombansi clan. As no reference is made in the various census reports, it is presumed that they are included among the Sombansis of the district. Mr. Millett states: "The Mandarkias partly Musalmans and partly Hindus, the conversion of the former being attributed to the time of Shah. Their apostasy does not to have bettered their worldly prospects, for none of them acquired large Hindus and Musalmans together, they hold 14 villages, and the family is in the last stage of decay." This process of decay seems to be at work, for the present time Mandarkias hold only 216 owned by four sharers. They claim to be descended from Kishan Chand, the puted founder of the town of Kishni Gumti. Another of their ancestors Mandar Sah, from whom they appear to take their They are only to be found in Jagdispur pargana. Mr. Millett states that Rája Kishan Chand lived about four hundred years ago.

Religious

The religion of the people in this district calls for little remark. It is a noteworthy feature perhaps that Hindus and Musalmans live of the greatest amity with one another, and nowhere perhaps religious tolerance so great in district. probably due in some to the fact that some of the Musalmans are actually related

Hindus, their conversion having occurred in fairly times, and, further, having been originally due rather to temporal motives than to religious enthusiasm. In report find the Hindus divided into the main district sects, but very little is to gathered from this classification, the number recorded belonging to the various sects forms only a fraction of the whole Hindu population. The members of Vaishnavite very much than Saivites, standing in the proportion of about three to The only noticeable feature is the large number of Ramasandis, which is only exceeded, so far the Oudh districts concerned, by Bahraich. Of the Musalmans almost the whole Sunnis, Shias and others numbering less than five per cent.

The language of the people throughout the district is the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi, the common tongue of almost the whole of Oudh. The district has no literature of its own, not even a newspaper. There are two printing presses Sultanpur—one started in 1897 and other in 1901,—but they do very little business. The societies and institutions of the district very unimportant. The Sultanpur Institute started in 1871. It is a literary club, very little patronized except by the senior officials. The Sultanpur Agricultural Association started in 1901, its chief object being the organization of village banks, a work that has been carried with The Kayastha Sabha has a small and not very active branch Sultanpur.

The district is purely agricultural in character, and the proportion of its inhabitants who are not directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture is small. At the same time there few districts in the provinces where much help is received from external It is worth mentioning that during the years 1894—97 the average annual income received from such amounted to less than Rs. 16,27,700, chiefly in the form of money orders and pensions. These figures do not fall far short of the aggregate of the revised revenue and cesses due from whole district.

A standard of comfort population, although excessive population all classes population, Condition of the people.

minute sub-division bound to poverty, especially in Aldeman and Asal. To quote Mr. Brownrigg, "in ordinary years labourer no risk of starving, tenant has the wherewithal to pay his rent, and the small large proprietor alike have little difficulty in meeting their revenue demands. Despite steady growth of population, the inexorable rise in rents, and the corresponding enhancement in prices, the condition of the people—taken all round—is thriving and hopeful." There is, as everywhere, much indebtedness, but this is due to bad management and neglect, uncurbed passion for litigation, and thoughtless extravagance. It cannot be ascribed to the burden of government demand, in many and find villages paying a very high revenue, while the proprietors entirely free from debt. We have already referred to the comparatively small amount of land held by the Banias, and this be alone ascribed to the general prosperity of the district. Many coparcenary estates, which are generally considered to be in a state of chronic collapse, possess a marvellous store of vitality. And when small shares are put up to auction, it generally happens that a prosperous co-sharer takes the place of his weaker brother. In almost all cases indebtedness is partly due to old liabilities, although the principal factor without doubt lies in extravagance in marriage ceremonies. Of years, however, there seems to be improvement in this respect, and sensible views on the question gradually making way. It is a thing for a retired native officer on return to his ancestral home to lay out his savings on a small plot of land hard by, or to redeem an old family mortgage. Government service and business on the distant seaboard of the Empire are also a fruitful spur to such a consummation, and many the men who have wandered to try and gain this end.

Mr. Millett, in sketching the general condition of the people at the time of the first regular settlement, prophesied a rapid improvement in the future, and his anticipations have been fully justified. He writes: "Under native rule no man's property, or even life, was for many days together; government officials,

instead of affording the protection it was their duty to give, busied themselves only in their own enrichment, and became the active oppressors of the people. They kept up duplicate accounts—they forged for the minister at Lucknow, the other genuine for themselves,—and, in plain words, embezzled the difference. Under the plausible pretext, therefore, of collecting the just dues of the State, they extorted as much as they possibly could from the landholders of every degree. Their immediate inability to pay was immaterial; a money-lender could be found to advance the requisite amount; and in that way they were compelled to give their creditors a mortgage deed bearing the exorbitant interest of 24 per cent. per annum. The example set by officials was readily followed by private individuals, and the consequence was that every zamindar kept as many armed retainers as his means permitted, nominally to repel force by force when necessary, but in reality employed, as often as not, for purposes of aggression.

“Under such circumstances there was little inducement, where the opportunity occurred, to attempt to accumulate capital, and the result is that the landed proprietors are now, as a rule, poor, unthrifty, and deeply involved in debt.

“In sketching such a state of things in the past and present, indebted- it is natural to look also towards the future; and here it is gratifying to find that the prospect is considerably brighter. The landholder, while conscious that he would retain his estate, the payment of the revenue assessed upon it is indispensable, also knows that that amount will not be exceeded; he is confident, too, that no powerful neighbour will carry off his harvests, and he is not deprived of the means of paying it: he finds additional safety in the increasing price of agricultural produce, and if, in an unfortunate season, he is obliged to resort to the money-lender, he is charged less than at the former rate of interest. For the relief and protection of the landholder, important measures have been taken. If, then, I have correctly described the state of the present unsatisfactory condition of the proprietary classes, it may be concluded with some certainty that a prosperous future will follow under the present circumstances, and that they are now placed.”

Character.

To go further back, we may quote General [redacted] re-
[redacted] on [redacted] people of Sultanpur: "The natives say that [redacted]
air and [redacted] of Malwa may produce [redacted] good trees and crops as
those of Oudh, but [redacted] produce such good soldiers. This,
I believe, is quite true. The Sultanpur district is included in
the Banoudha division of Oudh; and the people speak of the
water of this division for tempering soldiers [redacted] talk [redacted] the
water of Damascus for tempering sword blades. They certainly
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] happy [redacted] when they [redacted] fighting in [redacted] with
swords, spears, and matchlocks. The water of the Baiswara
division [redacted] considered to be very little inferior to that of Banou-
dha, and we get our *sipahis* from these two divisions almost
exclusively."*

Habita-
tions.

The dwellings of the people are grouped together in villages,
but frequently [redacted] find single huts or houses lying apart by them-
selves. In the eastern portion of the district the villages [redacted]
small and hamlets abound. This is owing to the large number
of instances of the under-proprietary tenure known as *shankalp*,
the holders of such rights having founded small hamlets on their
holdings. In Chanda we find solitary houses scattered all over
the pargana. Almost all [redacted] houses are built of mud and roofed
with thatch. Here and there a few substantial brick houses [redacted]
to be found, belonging to the more wealthy landowners, to [redacted]
cessful traders, and to Muhammadans of the better class.

Proprie-
tary ten-
ures.

The proprietors of the district consist for the most part of a
small body of taluqdars. These hold in all 1,687 out of a total
of 8,037 mahals, or 59.93 per cent. of the whole [redacted] of the dis-
trict. They [redacted] strongest in Amethi and Gaura Jamun, where
they possess 93.5 and 82.5 per cent. of the respective areas. In
the Sultanpur tahsil taluqdars [redacted] [redacted] per cent. of the land; but,
[redacted] the other hand, they only hold two mahals [redacted] 1.8 per cent. of
Asal and [redacted] per cent. of Musafirkhana. Single and joint zamindars
[redacted] altogether [redacted] [redacted] or 11.3 per cent. of [redacted] district. Their
largest possessions are in Musafirkhana, in which they [redacted] [redacted]
per cent. of [redacted] area, and in Jagdispur, Asal, Isauli, and Alde-
[redacted] The remainder, or [redacted] per cent., consisting [redacted] 1,116
mahals, [redacted] by the various coparcenary bodies. These [redacted]

* Sleeman's *Tour through Oude*, volume 1, page 197.

divided into three classes according to the three systems of tenure, perfect *pattidari* and *bhaiyachara*. These types are too well known to require discrimination; they are not peculiar in any way to the district, but are found throughout Oudh. In Sultanpur the most common form is imperfect *pattidari*; there are 718 maháls thus held, or 16·3 per cent. of the total area. It is most common in Chanda, Jagdiapur, Aldemau, and Musafirkhana. Next is *bhaiyachara* with 909 maháls or 12·2 per cent. This form of tenure is especially prevalent in pargana Asal, in which no less than 74·6 per cent. of the area is so held. It is also very common in Isauli and Musafirkhana. Perfect *pattidari* is comparatively rare; only 11 maháls, covering 2·8 per cent. of the total area, are thus held, and most of these lie in Chanda, Aklemau, and Baraunsa.

Before proceeding to the account of the chief landowning families, we may first consider the castes which hold the largest properties in this district. First and foremost come the Rájputs of the various clans, who possess less than 70·10 per cent. of the total area. The Ráj Kumars alone hold over one-fourth of the district, while their kinsmen, the Bachgotis and Rájwars, 11·4 and 8·4 per cent. respectively. The Ráj Kumars are the proprietors of nearly the whole of Aldemau, and their possessions spread into Miranpur, Baraunsa, and Chanda. Their chief is the Rája of Dera, but there are several other powerful taluqdars of this clan. The head of the Bachgotis is the Rája of Kurwar, while the taluqdar of Samrathpur represents another branch of the family. The Rájwars are a small but compact body, whose chief is the taluqdar of Partabpur. Another member of this great family is the Rája of Hasanpur, the premier Musalman nobleman in Oudh. Allied to him are the families of Maniarpur and Gangeo, and between them they own a large proportion of the central area. Next to the Bachgotis and their kinsmen are the Bandhalgotis, who own almost the whole of the Amethi pargana. Their head is the Rája of Amethi, and the taluqdar of Shahgarh belongs to the same clan. The other Rájputs own large properties in this district are the Ráj Sultáns, who own 4·72 per cent., the Kanhpurias with 4·7 per cent., and the Bais with 2 per cent. Of the *Proprietary castes*, half

are Hindus and ■■■■ Musalmans; they dwell in the north-west ■■■■ of the district, in ■■■■ of Isauli, Musafirkhana, ■■■■ Jagdispur. The Kanhpurias ■■■■ chiefly confined ■■■■ pargana Gaura Jamun, almost the whole of which belongs to them. ■■■■ are scattered about in ■■■■ groups; there ■■■■ only one large landowner of ■■■■ clan, the taluqdar of Pali. ■■■■ the other Hindu castes, the Brahmans ■■■■ the most prominent, owning 4·48 per cent. of ■■■■ total ■■■■. A large portion of ■■■■ forms the ■■■■ of the Mahārāja of Ajodhya, while the rest ■■■■ divided up among ■■■■ families of Shukuls, Pandes, and others. Banias and Kayasths have but few landed possessions. The Saiyids of Isauli ■■■■ a large proportion of the laud in that pargana, but ■■■■ in numbers nowhere else. Sheikhs ■■■■ found in several villages round the town of Sultanpur, but their properties ■■■■ very small.

Taluq-
dars,

The number of *taluqdari* estates, the whole or portions of which fall within the limits of the district, is 34: there ■■■■ 42 sharers, with ■■■■ average area of 15,121 acres to each share. A list of them will be found in the appendix, showing the size and revenue of each estate. Many of these properties ■■■■ large and in ■■■■ very flourishing condition, while the smaller ■■■■ generally form part of larger holdings in the adjoining districts. An attempt will be made to give ■■■■ account of the history and formation of each of these taluqas. It will be observed that no less than fifteen of the taluqdars ■■■■ either Bachgotis ■■■■ sprung from a Bachgoti stock, while of the rest eight ■■■■ Kanhpurias, three ■■■■ Sultāna, two Bandhalgotis, the six others being of the Durgbansi, Bois, Gargbansi, and Bilkharis clans of Rājputs, with one Brahman and one Saiyid.

■■■■
taluqdars.

■■■■ Bachgoti taluqdars, three ■■■■ Bachgotis proper, three are Bachgoti Khanzadas or Musalman representatives of ■■■■ clan, six ■■■■ Rājkmars, and three Rājwars. ■■■■ distinction of name requires ■■■■ explanation, and reference ■■■■ be ■■■■ ■■■■ early history of ■■■■ clan. The family annals ■■■■ ■■■■ in 1248, during ■■■■ reign ■■■■ Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, one Bariar Singh, ■■■■ Chauhan, ■■■■ from ■■■■ home and ■■■■ himself first in the village of Jannawan and afterwards in Bhedaiyan, both ■■■■ which places are in ■■■■ district. Opinions ■■■■ divided as to his birthplace; some say it was Sambhal, others Mainpuri,

undoubted home of Chauhans, while H. that Sambhar in Ajmer. It is well known that after the of Prithvi Rája of Delhi Chauhans especially singled out for extermination by the Musalman conquerors, and may be for Bariar Singh's migration. But a more romantic story is told that the father of Bariar Singh, who had already twenty-two sons, aspired to the hand of a young bride, who stipulated that her son, if she bore him offspring, should be his heir; thereupon the twenty-two brothers dispersed, and Bariar Singh to eastern Oudh. This story goes to say that joined the imperial forces of Ala-ud-din Mas'ud, and for his assistance in overthrowing the Bhars he given the conquered country of Rája Bhim Sen. This Bariar Singh claimed direct descent from Chahir Deo, the brother of Prithvi Rája. He must not be confounded with Bariar Sah, the founder of the Janwar clan, who came to Bahraich with Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1374. Bariar Singh had four sons, known by the names of Ghunghe, Asal, Ghatam Deo, and Raj Sah. The last named is said to have been by a second wife, the daughter of Rája Man Singh of Jaipur, and to have succeeded to the exclusion of the elder brothers. From these four have sprung the various Bachgoti houses of the district. Asal received the pargana called by his name, and from him are descended the present *bhaiyachara* communities of that tract. To Ghunghe given Chanda, which is still held in part by his descendants, including the taluqdars of Garabpur, Rampur, and Partabpur. Ghatam Deo received Bahra and Mahrupur in the Partabgarh district, while from Raj Sah, the heir, the taluqdars of Bhadaian, Dera, Hasanpur, Kurwar, Nanaman, Meopur, and Damodra. With the of Asal need not here concern ourselves, for there taluqdars among them; with the stock of Ghatam Deo, for they do not belong to district.

The descendants of Ghunghe in reality the branch Rájwara of family. He had three sons, Raj Singh, Ganpat Singh, and Harpal Singh, and of whom kept their name Bachgoti, and obtained in the Partabgarh district. Ganpat Singh had two sons, Ram Deo and Garab Deo; from the former came the Khansadas of Moraini, while the latter is the

ancestor of the Hindu Rájwars. The son of Garab Deo was Jamnibhan, distinguished for his martial prowess and his intellectual ability. He enlarged the borders of the Bachgotis, and by general consent assumed the title of Rájá, whence his descendants styled Rájwars. Jamnibhan had two sons, Kalian Singh and Jagdis Rai. From the former the taluqdar of Garabpur, Babu Sheoraj Singh, who 30 villages and pattis in pargana Chanda. This is, however, of the Durgbansi clan, the property having been long in the hands of a widow who had married the Rájwar owner.* From Jagdis Rai in the fourth generation Maha Singh, whose eldest son, Mohan Singh, the ancestor of the Partabpur house, now represented by Thakur Sheo Shankar Singh and Mahabir Singh, whose estate consists of two villages and 44 pattis in pargana Chanda, and a small property in Rai Bareli. From Amar Singh, the youngest son of Maha Singh, descended Rudra Partab Singh and Anant Parshad, the joint taluqdars of Rampur, who own villages and 84 pattis in the parganas of Chanda and Miranpur. The taluqas of Partabpur and Rampur principally remarkable for the peculiarity of their tenures; in the first place, though distinct in interest from each other, they contain many villages common to both, in which sometimes there is a third or a fourth sharer; in the second place, each of the properties thus curiously constituted is, though a taluqa with succession governed by primogeniture, in possession of a coparcenary community.

We now to a far important branch, the house of Raj Sah. This had three sons, Ishri Singh, Chakrasen Singh, and Rup Chand. From Ishri Singh after nine generations Bijai Chand, who had three sons, Harkaran Deo, Jit Rai, and Jionarain. Harkaran Deo the ancestor of Nanemau taluqdar; from Jit Rai descended the of Meopur Dabla, Meopur Dhaurua, and Bhadaiyan; and from Jionarain the Rájá of Dera and the taluqdar of Damodra. The second son of Raj Sah, Diwan Chakrasen Singh, is progenitor of Rájkumars of Dalippur in Partabgarh. Although, according to account, was the youngest son, he obtained Bilkhar; and, descendants confined to Partabgarh, they

* *See article on pargana Chanda.*

call for ■ further mention here. From Rup Chand spring ■ great houses of Kurwar and Hasanpur. All of these are of considerable importance in Sultanpur, and their history will ■ dealt with in some detail.

It ■ believed to be nearly ■ years since the offspring of ■ Bariar Singh, having become too ■ to find room on the right bank of ■ Gumti, and powerful enough to encroach upon the property of their neighbours, crossed over to the north bank and by degrees established six colonies. One of these was led by Kirat Sah, the great-grandson of Harkaran Deo. He established himself ■ Nanemau ■ the banks of the river, about three miles above Dera. This taluqa is held by a coparcenary community, of whom Babu Ambika Bakhsh, the son of Sitla Bakhsh, is the chief. The estate consists of 14 villages and 21 pattis in pargana Aldeman and 19 villages and 9 pattis in Fyzabad; but it is very heavily encumbered, and the profits are small, ■ the lands are split up and held by endless numbers of the coparcenary body. This family has always made common ■ with Dera in the numerous faction fights of the clan.

Bhupat Sah, the son of Jit Rai, had two sons, Madhukar Meopur. ■ and Ram Sah. From the former spring the taluqdars of Meopur, and from the latter those of Bharlaiyan. Five generations after Madhukar Singh came Dal Singh, taluqdar of Meopur, who lived about 130 years ago, when the property consisted of ■ villages. Dal Singh had two sons, Zalim Singh and Umrao Singh; from the former are descended the taluqdars of Meopur, and from the latter the ■ of Paras Patti. Zalim Singh ruled for many a long year, and increased his possessions after ■ fashion of the period. He had five sons, and during his lifetime ■ made a distribution of his property among them. In the year 1809 ■ ■ declared between the rival houses of Dera and Meopur, the ■ of dispute being the village of Masorha in pargana Birhar of Fyzabad. Babu Madho Singh of Dera won ■ day, and Zalim Singh and his three eldest sons, Sangram Singh, Subhao Singh, and Pahlwan Singh, ■ killed; while ■ fourth son, Zorawar Singh, received seventeen wounds. ■ months afterwards the ■ was renewed, and Sarabdan Singh, ■ son of Sangram Singh, avenged ■ death of ■

father and grandfather, slaying ■■■ leaders of ■■■ rival factions and retaining possession of the village for a time. When Zora-■■■ Singh died about seventy years ago, ■■■ descendants ■■ Sangram Singh and Pahlwan Singh quarrelled about his share. He usually lived with ■■■ latter, and they considered themselves entitled ■■ all his estates. Sarabdan Singh and his nephew, Shiudhist Narain Singh, opposed ■■■ claim, and arbitrators ■■■ appointed. Fateh Bahadur, the son of Pahlwan Singh, invited his rivals to ■■■ in the grove ■■ Bhaissauli and arrange matters. They went in good faith with half ■ dozen followers, thinking that, as the place ■■■ in British territory, there ■■■ little to fear. They had scarcely taken their ■■■ ■■ a *charpoy* when they ■■■ upon by ■■ armed party and murdered. After judicial enquiry Sheoraj Singh, Fateh Bahadur, and Raghubir Dayal Singh, the three brothers, were outlawed by the British Government. Sheoraj Singh subsequently met his fate in the following ■■■■ before annexation Major A. P. Orr ■■ Assistant ■■ the Superintendent, Oudh Frontier Police; he had long been watching the movements of Sheoraj Singh, and he had traced him to the camp of the then *nāsim*, Man Singh, ■■ Amola, pargana Birhar. He determined on his capture. The only hope appeared to be by ■ stealthy approach, and ■ harassing forced march ■■■ to be made. The weather was cold; it had rained all night, and ■ the legions that followed the *nāsim* ■■ sought shelter in the neighbouring villages.

Presently two Europeans, attended by one ■■ two sowars and runners, ■■■ ■■■ to pass within a few paces of the *nāsim*'s tent. They ■■■ challenged, and, as agreed upon, gave themselves out as belonging to ■ British cavalry regiment, which, they said, ■■■ encamped in the neighbourhood. They ■■■ allowed to pass ■■■ ■■■ of the runners then pointed to ■ man under a tree, who ■■■ attended by ■■ or two others, and said ■■■ ■■■ was Sheoraj Singh. One of ■■■ ■■■ then seized ■■ outlaw by the hair, the latter swore an oath, and ■ scuffle ensued; ■■ sowars ■■■ cut down, Sheoraj Singh wounded in ■■ thigh, ■■■ confusion was complete. ■■■ European ■■■■ threw themselves on ■■ protection of ■■ *nāsim*, who fortunately sheltered them. The wounded outlaw was carried ■■ westwards by his

■■■■■ followers, and, as fate would have it, fell into ■■■■
■■■■■ Captain Orr's outstripped escort, who decapitated him.
Thus ended ■ brave, though rash, encounter: but for the rain,
Sheoraj Singh would have been attended, as usual, by his 200
desperadoes, and the result would have been different. Fateh
■■■■■ Singh ■■■■ seized at Benares under disguise, and ■■■■
tenced to transportation for life, but died the following day in
■■■■■ Jaunpur jail, not without suspicion of having poisoned him-
self.

In the ■■■■ of time the descendants of Sangram Singh
and Pahlwan Singh absorbed the estates of their brothers,
Subhao Singh, Zorawar Singh, and Sagriawan Singh. Shiudist
Narain Singh obtained Meopur Dhauraa, and Umresh Singh,
■■■■■ of Sarabdan Singh, received Meopur Baragaon. With Meopur
Dhauraa.
■■■■■ latter ■■■■ not concerned, as the estate lies chiefly in the
Fyzabad district. From the former sprang Udresh Singh and
Chandresh Singh, who together held Meopur Dhauraa. Indra-
sen Singh, the son of Udresh Singh, and Ugarsen Singh and
Mitrarsen Singh, the ■■■■ of Chandresh Singh, ■■■■ the present
■■■■■ of the taluqa, which consists of 65 villages and 41 pattis
in pargana Akdeman, ■■■■ well ■■■■ a large property in Fyzabad.
The portion of the estate belonging to the descendants of
Chandresh Singh ■■■■ taken under the management of the Court
of Wards in November 1901.

Turning to the descendants of Pahlwan Singh, it will be Meopur
observed from the pedigree that Sheoraj Singh had ■ son, Ishraj
Singh, who, again, had two sons, Ramdeo Singh and Chandrabali
Singh. Fateh Bahadur had two sons, Lal Sah and Ahbai Datt.
Raghubir Dayal Singh died childless, and his share went to the
other members of ■■■■ family. This branch had absorbed ■■■■
■■■■■ possessions of ■■■■ descendants of Sagriawan Singh, the ■■■■
■■■■■ Zalim Singh. ■■■■ property is held jointly; Lal ■■■■
still alive, and ■■■■ Nestor ■■■■ the taluqdars of Sultaupur. The
■■■■■ ■■■■ their portions under ■ joint *sarad*, but they
have had frequent disputes and made a private partition of their
holdings. ■■■■ ■■■■ consists altogether of ■ villages and ■
pattis in this district and four villages and 12 pattis in Fyz-
abad, ■■■■ ■■■■ being known as Meopur Dahla. It is heavily

encumbered, Ishraj Singh's portion being in ■ worst plight. The village of Meopur on ■ left bank of the Gumti, which ■ first founded by Madhukar Sah, is ■ held jointly by ■ of the estates of Meopur Dhaurua, Meopur Baragaon, and Meopur Dahla.

722. Ram Sah, the second grandson of Jit Rai, founded ■ house of Bhadaiyau, which remained in ■ possession of his descendants in ■ direct line for nine generations. The history of the house ■ of very little interest. It had the ordinary petty encounters with its neighbours, but ■ of them merit any detailed notice. An exception may, perhaps, be made in favour of ■ siege and destruction of the fort of Bhadaiyau, which took place about seventy years ago. This fort ■ defended by Sheodhayal Singh against two *chakladars*, both of whom were killed. It was at last destroyed by the British troops under Colonel Faithfull, but rebuilt by Sheodhayal Singh's son, Shankar Bakhsh, and maintained by him for some time in 1836 against the *chakladar*, who ■ length took and demolished it. Shankar Bakhsh had two sons, Bishnath Singh and Dalpat Singh, and ■ the first regular settlement the estate was held by the former and by Kamta Parshar, the son of the latter. It is now held by Babu Bishnath Singh and Lachhman Parshad Singh, and consists of 46 villages and 24 pattis in the parganas of Miranpur, Baraunsa, and Chanda.

Birbhaddar Sah, fourth in descent from Jionarain, ■ third son of Bijai Chand, led the first of the six colonies of Rāj-kumars ■ the Gumti and planted himself ■ Dera on ■ banks ■ river. This house soon became very powerful, and ■ one of ■ main branches of the Bachgotis of Sultanpur. There ■ constant friction between the members of this family ■ of Meopur; the ■ lasted ■ annexation, and much blood ■ from their jealousies. At the beginning of ■ nineteenth century Babu ■ Singh, eleventh in descent from Jionarain, was ■ ruler of ■ estate, which then consisted of 101 villages. ■ was ■ youngest of four brothers; of these, ■ eldest, ■ Bakhsh, held ■ taluqa for three years, ■ small-pox ■ early age ■ nineteen. ■ had already proved his mettle, when ■ Dera house, ■ by Firpur and Nanaman,

arrayed against, and under his leadership vanquished Meopur party, backed by the Tirwaha communities, who assembled to contend for the village of Srirampur, about 1798. On occasion 300 said to have been killed, and many wounded. There are still many rent-free tenures Dera estate granted to families who lost members in this well remembered fight. The second brother Balkaran Singh, who shot himself because he not allowed by his elder brother storm the position Srirampur, before the arrangements for the battle complete. Of the third brother, all I know that he died childless.

Babu Madho Singh is favourably remembered ful leader in the action at Masorha, and as a proprietor who managed his property respectably; he died in the year 1828. He succeeded by his widow, Thakurain Dariao Kunwar, most remarkable woman, who after him for twenty-five years, through toil and turmoil, not only bravely held her own, but, after the fashion of the landlords of her period, added to her estates, so, indeed, than her husband had done in his lifetime. Such redoubted neighbours and contemporaries Fateh Bahadur, Sarabdan Singh, and Sheoraj Singh (of the Meopur branch), although they hesitated not to attack British military treasure escort on the highway, cared not to molest her.

match for the native government officials, but it was one of her idiosyncrasies—an one in those days—to pay her revenue punctually. So secret and well organized her movements that she would spend days with her friends in the old British territories without her absence from Dera being suspected. Twice a year regularly she paid all her retainers, and daily, ten o'clock, their rations served them. Her management of the unique. She quarrelled, after succeeding, with the old hereditary agent, Bandu Misr, and under some apparent misapprehension her orders killed. This induced her to lease out her property favourable terms, including even villages that had always been under direct management; this system carried last, to the great benefit satisfaction of her tenantry. This was undoubtedly a good system of management as

The lady and her tenants were concerned, but it has created trouble in the way of the settlement officer, who has been often much puzzled to know whether many of these long existing rights originated in old rights or in agreements above. Sleeman relates how Shiunambar Singh and Hobdar Singh, the notorious leaders of the Gargbansi clan, fell while trying to regain from the extraordinary ruler the taluqa of Birsinghpur, of which, with the assistance of the nâsim, she had dispossessed them in the year 1838 A.D. The direct line ended with the husband of the Thakurain.

Madho Singh had left a niece, Dilraj Kunwar, married into a Gorakhpur family, the daughter of his eldest brother, Bani Singh; but it was known that the Thakurain disliked the male collateral heir, Babu Rustam Sah, and it was supposed that she therefore entertained an intention of adopting a son from the Shiugarh branch of the clan. This was an entirely contrary to the views and interests of the heir in question that in 1847 he took the matter of succession into his own hands. He was then at the head of 300 men, in the service of the Mahârâja Man Singh, the nâsim of the day; and it is believed that in what follows he was assisted, not instigated, by his father. There had long been feud between the Thakurain and Rustam Sah, and the latter, indeed, had attempted to take Dera by storm, in which assault his father, Chhatarsal Singh, was killed in 1846. The ruler thereafter organized a system of spies to watch the Thakurain, and to achieve by stealth what he had failed in by force. His intention, openly admitted, was to kill her if he could find her. He found the opportunity. The Thakurain determined to go of her secret unattended visits to the Ajodhya fair for the purpose of bathing; she was followed by the spies, who immediately communicated with their master. He was traced by the Babu to Suraj Kund tank, where he suddenly rode up to her litter, and found her attended by two women who carried her, and by a confidential retainer or two. He asked who the horseman was, and was answered, "I am whom you are searching for, who has long been looking for you." He invited him to dismount, which he did, and then he took her to his litter.

addressed him, begging him to remember that no disgrace had befallen the house of Dera—none ever been lepers, one-eyed, otherwise contemptible,—and to look to it that he maintained the credit of the family : having thus said, she laid her head at the Babu's feet, and added, " Now I am in your power and I am ready to die." Here a companion of the Babu's, who was in her confidence, rode up and suggested that the hour had come, but Rustam Sah replied that those who placed their life in his hands should be hurt ; so he desired his men to convey her over the Ghagra, where they had connections, and he was off for Dera. She was duly carried across the river, and it is related, as an instance of her indomitable pluck, that during the nine days she was kept there she never drank water. She was then compelled to write a deed in favour of Rustam Sah, which I have seen, and she was then released ; but so great was the shock that her proud nature had sustained that in a few months she pined and died. For a short time Dilraj Kunwar, the niece of whom mention has been made, attempted to obtain the property ; but with the aid of the nâsim her claim was soon negatived. Rustam Sah was put in formal possession by the nâsim, and expended Rs. 35,000 in propitiating the clansmen. The nâsim then moved from Dera, where he had been encamped, to Kadipur, Rustam Sah and a large gathering accompanying the camp. There, in the presence of the official namod, the Babu first discovered what the intentions of the former really were, and that he was being made a tool of ; for he overheard a conversation in which the estate of Dera was spoken of as Mangarh, a name the nâsim had just given to it, calling it after himself ! The truth at once flashed across Rustam Sah's mind, and he replied, with his rough and ready wit, " Well, its proper name is Dipnagar, but henceforth let it be Mangarh or Be-imangarh, as circumstances may indicate." A fight would instantly have ensued, and the Râja, who related these things to Mr. Carnegy not a fortnight before he died, assured him that he was ready at the moment to spring at the nâsim and murder him ; but a pandit who was present, interfered, saying that the time was not propitious, and so the conflict was postponed. By the morning Rustam Sah had sought an asylum across the British

border. A few months subsequently final terms were made, and by the expenditure of Rs. 95,000 the Babu was duly installed as taluqdar of Dera. The taluqa consisted of 80 villages, paying Rs. 80,419 per annum to Government as annexation. Rustam Sah rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, although he had lost heavily by the summary settlement. He died in 1877 and was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Rudra Partap Singh, a man of considerable attainments, who served in the Public Service Commission. For some years he has taken a strong interest in religious matters and movements. The Raja's aunt, Rani Sarup Kunwar, widow of Rustam Sah, holds for her lifetime villages bringing in profits of Rs. 10,000 a year. The estate was for some time under the Court of Wards. It now consists of 112 villages and 73 patts in the parganas of Aldema, Miraupur, Baraunsa, and Chanda, as well as the large Ramnagar taluqa in Fyzabad and eight villages in Rai Bareilly.

Damodra. Barier Singh, the youngest brother of Rustam Sah, received an estate of 20 villages and three patts in the parganas of Baraunsa and Aldema in return for services rendered during the Mutiny. The property is known as Damodra in Sultanpur, and is now held by Thakur Bhan Partap Singh.

Hasanpur. We trace to the family of Rup Singh, the second son of Raj Singh. His son, Jura Rai, had two sons, Jai Chand and Pirthipal Singh, from whom descended the great Khanzada families and the Rajas of Kurwar. Tilok Chand, the son of Jai Chand, was a contemporary of Babar and fell a prisoner into the hands of the conqueror. He became a Musalman, changing his name to Tatar Khan, and received the title of Khan-i-Azam. One of his sons, Fatah Sah, was born before his father's conversion and retained the name of Bachgoti; his descendants still hold the Dhamaur estate. The other son, Illah Khan, was brought up as a Muhammadan, styling himself Khanzada. His son, Illah Khan, was high in the favour of Shah, who gave him the title of Badshah Durr Masnad-i-Ala, and delegated to him the honour of conferring the title of Raja on whom he pleased within the limits of Banaudha, a right which was long retained by his descendants. Hasan

Khan founded the present village of Hasanpur, where he died and ■ buried in ■ massive brick tomb to the west of the town. His descendants ■ to have been people of no great importance till ■ to Zabardast Khan in the sixth generation. This ■ attacked the descendants of Fatah Sah and took from them Kanait and eleven other villages which they had annexed, after a long conflict. Zabardast Khan remained ■ of the estate and changed the name of Kanait to Shahpur. His son, Roshan Ali Khan, quarrelled with Safdar Jang and ■ killed in ■ battle with the Nawáb. For the next thirty years the estate ■ held under direct management, and it ■ not till 1809 that Ashraf Ali Khan obtained full control ■ his property. This he retained for ten years only, when ■ died leaving two sons, Husain Ali and Khairat Ali. During the minority of Husain Ali, from 1819 to 1830, Hasanpur ■ again held under direct management; in 1831 he ■ admitted to engage for it, and thereafter continued to do ■ until annexation with the exception of ■ short break in 1837. In that year Husain Ali attempted to kill his mother on account of her connection with a zamindar named Sher Ali, the father of her son-in-law. On being attacked she escaped from her fort at Dhua, about a mile south of Hasanpur, and ■ to the cantonments of Sultanpur, where she obtained refuge and whence she was rescued by Sher Ali. Husain Ali made another attempt upon her life, but she again escaped and took refuge with Sher Ali at Sikraura. During the Mutiny Husain Ali took ■ actively hostile part against the British; he was present ■ the battle of Sultanpur and commanded the infantry of the rebel army; he ■ accompanied by his son, who lost his life in the battle. After re-occupation, however, he was restored to his ■ and died in 1860. He ■ succeeded by his brother, Khairat Ali, who ■ followed in 1861 by his son, Muhammad Ali Khan, ■ careful and capable man, who saved money and placed the ■ of the ■ on ■ sound basis. Muhammad Ali Khan died in 1895, and ■ succeeded by his son, ■ Ali Khan, a ■ of considerable promise, who ■ ■ a keen interest in public affairs. ■ Rájá ■ Hasanpur is ■ ■ premier ■ noble in Oudh. His

estate consists of 102 villages and six pattis in the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa of this district, and two villages in Fyzabad.

Maniarpur.

Khankhanan Khan, ■■■ in descent from Tatar Khan, ■■■ two wives. By the first marriage he had issue, Bahadur Khan, the father of Ismail Khan; and by the second, Hayat Khan and Dalel Khan. Tradition states that they received the Maniarpur estate of 100 villages as their share, but it would appear that they ■■■ obtained the claim that they asserted. It is known that Hayat Khan quarrelled with Zabardast Khan, the son of Ismail Khan, and ■■■ killed by him, ■■■ that the whole property remained in the hands of the older branch. Hayat Khan left six sons, Darya Khan and five others. Shortly after his death, Darya Khan and one or two of his brothers went by night to Hasanpur, and stole quietly into the fort to find Zabardast Khan alone and fast asleep. On finding him thus in their power, they desisted from the intended murder, but took his turban, sword, and shoes and left their ■■■ instead. When he awoke in the morning, Zabardast Khan recognised the position, and being deeply moved by their generous forbearance set off for Maniarpur to make peace unattended. Darya Khan fled on his approach, but Zabardast Khan secured an interview with Hayat Khan's widow, and thus effected a reconciliation. Darya Khan took up his residence at Hasanpur and ■■■ entrusted with the management of the whole estate: and at the ■■■ time, in conjunction with his brothers, received a grant of eleven villages for his support. These villages formed the nucleus of the present Maniarpur taluqa. They received considerable additions even in ■■■ time of Darya Khan, who took advantage of his influential position to enlarge his boundaries whenever the opportunity occurred; but ■■■ his death, which happened about 1743 A.D., ■■■ partition took place among his ■■■ and brothers, ■■■ separate properties thus formed became small and unimportant. ■■■ majority of them were re-united by Roshan Zaman Khan, who could show a rent-roll of Rs. 3,50,000; ■■■ it ■■■ in ■■■ time ■■■ the importance of Maniarpur commenced. Roshan ■■■ Khan died in 1818, and was followed by ■■■ brother, Basawan Khan, who survived him but two or ■■■

Maniarpur then ■ into the possession of Bibi Rahmani; it received several important accessions by what to European notions seems rather curious means. She is said to have intended to make the chakladar, Mir Ghulam Husain, her heir, and he was fully ■ of that interesting fact. He accordingly first handed ■ to her several villages in the Sultanpur pargana in which her estate lay; and afterwards, not content with this, began to draw upon the neighbouring parganas of Tappa Asal and Isauli, simultaneously altering the boundary line between them and Sultanpur. Under such auspices there is no knowing to what extent Maniarpur might not have increased, but its prosperity received a sudden check by the untimely death of Mir Ghulam Husain, and Bibi Rahmani, deprived of her protector, appears to have fallen among thieves; for it was in her time that the Garghansia, of whom General Sleeman says ■ much, first obtained ■ footing in the estate. Immediately after Basawan Khan's death in 1821 A.D. Bibi Rahmani made Nihal Singh, Garghansi of Sihipur, manager of her affairs. From the time that ■ entered upon the management Nihal Singh began to increase the number of his followers from his own clan, the Garghansia, and, having now become powerful enough, he turned out his mis- ■ and took possession of the estate in collusion with the local authorities. In this he was not unopposed, for Rāja Darshan Singh, who held the contract for the district interfered—not ■ might ■ expected in his official capacity, and for the protection of Bibi Rahmani, but because he wished to take advantage of the occasion ■ seize upon the estate for himself. Unable, however, ■ a public servant of the state to lead his own troops openly against his rival, he ■ compelled to ■ the co-operation of ■ powerful taluqdar, Rahu Bariar Singh of Bhati, in the execution of his schemes. Nihal Singh ■ killed in a night attack by Bariar Singh (1832), but Harpal Singh, his nephew, ■ ready ■ place and continue the struggle ■ once; even while Darshan Singh was in office, he held possession of the greater part ■ the disputed property, and when another nāzim ■ appointed (1834), he recovered ■ remainder, still pretending ■ hold it for the rightful owner, ■ Rahmani. In 1835 Bibi Basao, widow of Basawan Khan, succeeded to ■ estate; but

Harpal Singh, with great pertinacity, continued to force his services upon her until 1838, when Darshan Singh, a second time *názim*, at last proved too strong for him. Next year Basao resigned in favour of Bibi Sughra, who in 1843 managed to get the estate transferred from the jurisdiction of the contractor for Sultanpur to that of the Huzur tahsil, and held it till 1845. Man Singh, who then had the contract, got it restored to his jurisdiction, and put it in charge of his officers, until, in the following year, having collected the greater part of the revenue due to it, he made it over to Harpal Singh and Shiuambar Singh, who put its owner into confinement, and plundered her of what she had left.

Bibi Sughra now summoned to her aid Rustam Sah and other Rájikumar landholders, friends of her late husband. A fight ensued, in which Shiuambar Singh and his brother, Hobdar Singh, were killed, and Harpal Singh fled to his fort at Khapradih. Bibi Sughra escaped and fled to Lucknow, whence she got orders issued to Man Singh and all the military authorities to restore her to the possession of her estate and seize or destroy Harpal Singh. The death of the latter occurred after, and the Garghansis then relinquished their hold upon Maniarpur; and, though they subsequently, with the connivance of a revenue farmer, secured some portion of it for themselves, their connection with the so-called management of it finally terminated on the death of Harpal Singh. In 1847 Man Singh was superseded in the contract by Wajid Ali Khan, who was commissioned by the darbar to reinstate Bibi Sughra, and brought her with him from Lucknow for the purpose. Soon afterwards, however, he made over part of her estate to his friend, Baqar Ali of Isauli, and another part to Ramsarup, a friend of Shiuambar Singh, for a suitable consideration, and left only half to Bibi Sughra. After no little hesitation she agreed to accept this condition that the demand upon it should be considerably reduced; but not only was remission made, but she was required by the *názim* to pledge all her rents to Husain Ali Khan, commander of a squadron of cavalry on detached duty under him. Bibi Sughra again appealed to the influence of her friends at Lucknow and orders were reiterated for the restoration of the estate to her

■■■■■; but Wajid Ali Khan, completely disregarding them, made ■■■■ sold several villages to Raghubir Singh, brother of Man Singh, who killed ■■■■ Sughra's agents in the management, plundered her of all her property, and all the rents which she had up to that time collected for payment to Government, and took possession of the villages transferred to him. Wajid Ali ■■■■ after ■■■■ with ■ large force, seized the lady, and carried her off to his camp and refused all ■■■■ to her. At last when she became ill, and likely to sink under the treatment she received, he made her enter into ■ written engagement to pay to the troops, in liquidation of their ■■■■ of pay, all that he pretended she owed to the state, and handed her ■■■■ to Ghafur Beg, ■ commandant of artillery, in whose hands she fared much the ■■■■ in those of Wajid Ali Khan.

Agha Ali, who superseded Wajid Ali in 1849, directed that martial law should cease in Maniarpur, but Ghafur Beg and his artillerymen ■■■■ too much for him, and refused to give up possession of ■ nice an estate, which, in spite of all the usurpations and disorders it had suffered, still possessed ■ rent-roll of ■ hundred thousand rupees a year. At this time in the fortunes of unlucky Bibi Sughra, General Sleeman made his tour through Oudh, and, on hearing of his approach, Ghafur Beg moved off with his captive to Chaudauli, where she ■■■■ treated with all manner of indignity and cruelty by the artillery. The Resident represented the hardship of her case to the darbar with ■ consciousness, at the ■■■■ time, that there ■■■■ a very slender chance of her obtaining redress. She recovered her liberty ■■■■ last in 1851, and after surviving all her troubles and misfortunes died ■■■■ good old age in 1866. She left her estate by will to Babu Akbar Ali Khan, who ■■■■ in 1869, and Maniarpur ■■■■ again destined to be ruled by ■ woman, Bibi Ilahi Khanam, his widow. She died in 1899, and the succession is still a ■■■■ of dispute, the claimants being Bibi Amtul Fatima, the ■■■■ daughter of the former owner, and Babu Ghulam Husain, son-in-law and nephew of Akbar Ali Khan. The taluqa consists ■■■■ of Maniarpur and Pali in this district, comprising ■■■■ villages and five pattis, and three villages ■■■■ patti in Fyzabad.

Gangeo.

The third Khanzada family of taluqdars ■■■ of Gangeo, which springs from the same stock. It was founded by Wazir Khan, a cadet of the main branch of Hasanpur, and ■■■■ tion ■■■ held by Jahangir Bakhsh. The taluqa consists ■■■ villages and four pattis in the Baraunsa and Miranpur parganas, known ■ the Gangeo and Bahmarpur estates, and Samdabad Shahpur, a property of five villages in Fyzabad. The present ■■■ is Muhammad Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.

■■■

From Prithipat Singh, the second grandson of Rup Singh, are descended the Baghoti Raja of Kurwar and the taluqdars of Bhiti and Samrathpur. These all retain the original name of the clan. Prithipat Singh received his share of his father's estate, but nothing is known of him ■ of his ■■■■ for ■■■ generations. Niwas Singh, the ninth Raja of Kurwar, had two sons, Lachhman Singh and Man Singh. Chhatardhari Singh, the ■ of the former, had four sons, ■ of whom died without issue, the last being Raja Hamir Singh. The estate ■ then seized by the descendants of Man Singh, the second son of Niwas Singh, who had received the taluqa of Bhiti. Shankar Singh of Bhiti had five sons, of whom two died childless. The eldest surviving son, Sukhraj Singh, seized Kurwar, after having made away with the four widows of Raja Hamir Singh because of ■ supposed intention on their part to adopt ■ heir from another branch of the family. His son, Ishri Bakhsh, ■ elected Raja of Kurwar, and ■ succeeded by Raja Maitho Partap Singh, who adopted the present owner, Raja Partap Bahadur Singh. He came of age and took over his estate from the Court ■ Wards in October 1897. The property had been much involved in the time of the late Raja, but all debts ■ paid off while ■ ■ under management. The taluqa consists of ■ villages and nine pattis in the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa of this district, as well as the Hathgaon ■ of ■ villages and fifteen pattis in Fyzabad. The Raja ■ a capable young ■ of good education, and ■ a good example to others in ■ management of his ■ ■ an honorary magistrate and ■ honorary munsif.

Bhiti.

■■■ Singh, a younger brother of Sukhraj Singh, ■ the old taluqa of Bhiti. He was succeeded by his son, Jaidatt,

■ father of ■ present owner, ■ Ugradatt Singh. The history of the ■ belongs properly ■ the Fyzabad district, as only ■ patti lies in Sultanpur. The youngest brother, Jhabbar Singh, ■ allotted Samrathpur in Baraunsa. He ■ succeeded ■
by his son, Maheshwar Parshad, and ■ estate is ■ held by ■
Babzain Subhraj Kunwar, the daughter of the latter. The property will eventually ■ to the Raja of Kurwar. It is very heavily encumbered, and consists of 26 villages and five patts in Baraunsa and Miranpur and eleven villages in Fyzabad.

The Bandhalgoti taluqdars are preëminent in the south-
■ of ■ district, where they hold almost the entire area of the ■
Amethi pargana. The origin of the clan is somewhat uncertain, ■
■ has been already recorded. According to their own account, Bandhu, the first of the Bandhalgotis, had ■ son, Manohar Singh. The latter had six sons, who divided the estate between them. The eldest, Rai Singh, obtained Naraini; the second, Rawat Singh, received Baraunsa; the third, Kunwar Singh, obtained Gangoli; the fourth, Ran Singh, ■ given Marawar; ■ fifth, Sangram Singh, hold Kannu Sangrampur; and the youngest, Raj Singh, received Udiawan and Bihta. Raj Singh succeeded in adding to his share those of his brothers, Ran Singh and Kunwar Singh, who died childless; and he ■ to have established his supremacy from the first. Sri Ramdeo, fourth in descent from Raj Singh, had two brothers, Shyam Lal, who received the Barna Tikar estate, and Dharamir, who obtained ■ of Tikri. Dharamir lived in the reign of Sher Shah, and, as Tikri lies ■ the extreme east and Barna Tikar ■ the ■
■ of the pargana, it would appear that up to this time only the southern half of Amethi ■ held by the Bandhalgotis. The *Ain-i-Akbari*, ■ century later, shows that they had spread ■ the entire pargana. Ram Sahai, the grandson ■ Sri Ramdeo, is said to have received as his portion Kasrawan, on ■ northern boundary of Amethi, while his great-grandson, ■ Sah, obtained Shahgarh, intermediate between Kasrawan and ■ older ■. ■ completed the Bandhalgoti conquest; and henceforward, when ■ were acquired, they ■ be ■ by sub-divisions of ■ already in existence, until in the process of time the 30 zamindars ■ Amethi became a

proverbial expression. ■■■ hear very little of the family for ■■■ time, till ■■■ come to Gurdatt Singh, who in 1743 defied ■■■ local authorities and rendered himself ■■■ conspicuous that ■■■ Jang found it necessary to march against him in person. Gurdatt Singh shut himself up in his fort at Raipur, whence after ■■ siege of eighteen days he fled into the neighbouring jungle of Ramnagar. The Raipur fort ■■■ destroyed, and ■■■ estate ■■■ taken under direct management.

Amethi.

Drigyal Singh, the ■■■ of Gurlatt Singh, recovered the estate, and from his time dates the present taluqa of Amethi. The property continued to be called Udiawan until annexation. ■■■ had two sons, Har Chand Singh, who obtained the bulk of his father's possessions, and Jai Chand Singh, who became the separate proprietor of Kannu Kasrawan. Har Chand Singh thus held 153 villages, but in 1804 he ■■■ allowed to engage for the whole pargana, excepting Raghipur. In 1810 this ■■■ upset by Saadat Ali Khan, and the Rāja ■■■ left with only 8 rent-free villages. ■■■ abdicated in favour of his son, Dalpat Sah, who in 1813 recovered ■■■ his father's original estates. Arjun Singh, his brother, held Gangoli independently. Dalpat Sah died in 1815, and ■■■ succeeded by his son, Bisheshar Singh, who died childless in 1842. The inheritance then devolved on Madho Singh, the son of Arjun Singh, who added Gangoli to Amethi. The ambition of the young chief attracted the attention of the nazim of Sultanpur, Mahārāja Man Singh, and in ■■■ led to open hostilities: the result ■■■ indecisive, and negotiations followed, resulting in the lease of the whole pargana to Madho Singh, with the exception of a few directly managed villages. The other members of the clan found their lands swept into the net of the taluqdar and frequently resisted. The shares of ■■■ Singh ■■■ Sangram Singh had dwindled into insignificance by partitions, mortgages, and grants to Brahmans, and what little of them remained ■■■ included in ■■■ general lease. A large portion of Tikri ■■■ seized, and ■■■ remains ■■■ known as Athgaon. Kannu Kasrawan ■■■ been given to Jai Chand Singh, brother of ■■■ Chand Singh, who had established himself ■■■ with great difficulty, ■■■ was held by his ■■■ The ■■■ of the estate in the lease of

ignored, and Rájá Singh obtained a decree of confiscation from Lucknow; but the proprietors only yielded after constant fighting in 1853. At annexation the taluqa was almost completely broken up, but was reconstituted after the Mutiny. Rájá Singh, though he warmly espoused the rebel cause, was admitted to engage for his estate, which was confirmed to him by *sanad*. He died in August 1891, shortly after the death of his only son, and was succeeded by a hastily adopted heir, the present owner, Rájá Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, son of Babu Sheodarshan Singh, a relative of the late Rájá. The taluqa consists of 314 villages and four pattis, all in the Amethi pargana. The title of Rájá is hereditary, but it is not known how long it has been adopted by the head of the family. Gurdatt Singh sometimes styled Rájá and sometimes Babu. His successors were certainly Rájas, and received the necessary investiture from the Hasanpur chief. Dalpat Sah, however, was only a Babu, as his father was still alive during his tenure of the estate. Madho Singh troubled himself to get his title recognised formally, but after annexation it was admitted by the British Government.

The house of Shahgarh was founded by Sultan Sah, the brother of Bikram Sah of Amethi. It derives its name from a fort he built and called after himself. The estate is said to have consisted of 121 villages, which would suggest a regular partition: but this theory is very improbable, as Bikram had three brothers, one of whom, Lachhmi Narain, obtained Kannu, a far smaller property. Besides, many of the Shahgarh villages were received by a later division of other taluqas with Amethi. From 1780 to 1810 Shahgarh was, with the rest of the pargana, leased to Chand Singh, but was taken away in the latter year. It then comprised but 10 villages, but had increased to 100 in 1846, when it was again given to Amethi. The then proprietor, Balwant Singh, objected forcibly to the transfer, and Madho Singh seized him and kept him in confinement. W. Sleeman, on his return to Lucknow, brought the matter before the darbar, and after some time secured his release and restoration of his property in 1850. Balwant Singh was an adherent to the rebel cause during the Mutiny, and

maintained in the possession of his taluqa, a compact, flourishing little property, ably and energetically managed by the present owner, Babu Bijai Bahadur Singh. It consists of twenty villages and ■■■ patti in pargana Amethi.

Khapra-
dih Bihipur.

Reference has already been made to the Garghansis in the account of the Maniarpur taluqa. These Garghansis ■■■ an ancient family, claiming descent from ■■■ Garag Muni, who was summoned to Ajolhya by Vikramaditya. Their home was in pargana Havoli Oudh of Fyzabad, where they hold ten townships. The history of the estate belongs to the account of the Fyzabad district, in which the greater part of the taluqa lies. It is sufficient to mention here that in 1821 Nihal Singh and Ganga Parshad Singh hold the properties of Khapradih and Sihipur jointly. Nihal Singh ■■■ killed by Bariar Singh of Bhitri at the instigation of Raja Darshan Singh, and Sihipur went to his widow, Raghunath Kunwar. Ganga Parshad had three grandsons, Shivanbar, Hobbler, and Harpal. The last ■■■ murdered by Man Singh, and the others ■■■ killed in a fight with Rustam Sah of Dera regarding the possession of Maniarpur. Ram Sarup, the ■■■ of Shivanbar, held Khapradih and was succeeded by his son, Babu Anand Bahadur. Raghunath Kunwar devised Sihipur to her son-in-law, Thakur Bisheshwar Bakhsh, ■■■ Bais. Both estates are now held by Thakurain Sriram Kunwar. The Sultanpur property consists of 57 villages and 40 patti in the parganas of Baraunsa, Mirampur, Aldoman, and Chanda.

Kanh-
puria
talukas.

We next have to deal with the ■■■ Kanhpuria estates in the north-west of the district. The early history of this clan belongs to Rai Baruli, and here it is only necessary to trace briefly the history of the Kanhpuria talukas, the whole ■■■ part of which lie in this district. All the Sultanpur Kanhpurias trace their descent from Rahas, the second ■■■ of Kanh, the reputed founder of the clan. Seventh in descent from Rahas came Parshad Singh, a contemporary of Tilok Chand. ■■■ had three sons, Janga Singh, who obtained Tiloi, Man Singh, who received Ateha, and Madan Singh of Simrauta.

Tiloi.

The grandson of Janga Singh ■■■ Jagdis Rai. He had two sons, Mitrajit Singh and Indarjit Singh. Khande Rai, ■■■ of the former, had again two sons, Udebhan of Tiloi ■■■ Gulal

Sah of Shahman. The present Rájá of Tiloi, Rájá Bishnath Saran Singh, is descended from Udebhan, and is the head of the clan. His property in this district consists of but one village and ■■■ share, Saratgarh and Naudand, both in pargana Gaura Jamun. From Gulal Sah is descended Rájá Sukhmangal Singh of Shahman, who owns the small Dhaneपुर estate of two villages, Shahman, also in Gaura Jamun. From the same stock comes Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh of Tikari, an estate formed from Shahman in 1793. Tikari. It hardly concerns this district, as it includes only one share in Pura Chitai of pargana Gaura Jamun.

The other Sultanpur Kanhpurias are descended from Indra- Katari. jit Singh, the second son of Jagdis Rai. His son, Balbhaddar Singh, had four sons, who divided their father's estate between them. From the first, Pahara Mal, is descended the Rájá of Katari, Partab Bahadur Singh, who lives at Katari in pargana Gaura Jamun and owns 13 villages. His ancestor, Rájá Ramnath Singh, had three sons, of whom the eldest, Rájá Bunial Singh, succeeded. He was followed by his first son, Sukhmangal Singh, who died without issue, and then by the latter's brother, Sarman Singh, who also died childless in 1860. His widow adopted the present Rájá, who was descended from Barwand Singh, the second son of Rájá Ramnath Singh.

The second son of Balbhaddar ■■■ Raj Sah, who founded Jamun. the house of Jamun. From him is descended in the tenth generation Mahabir Bakhsh Singh of Jamun, who holds 17 villages of that pargana. The estate is very heavily encumbered, and is ■■■ in the possession of a nobleman of Rewah. From the same stock ■■■ Babu Raghuraj Singh of Baraulia, who holds 13 vil- Baraulia. lages in Gaura Jamun. Barjor Singh of Jamun, sixth in descent from Raj Sah, left J ■■■ to his elder son, Hanwant Singh, while Baraulia was assigned to the younger, Sheo Parshad Singh. From the third ■■■ of Balbhaddar, Tribhubhan Sah, ■■■ the taluqdar of Bhawan-Shahpur, Babu Dobi Bakhsh Singh, who Bhawan-Shahpur. ■■■ 12 villages and ■■■ patti in the north of pargana Amethi. The village of Majhgawan was ■■■ to the estate in ■■■ by the Oudh Government in compensation for the death of Babu Drigaj Singh, ■■■ ancestor of the present ■■■ From the fourth son ■■■ Balbhaddar, known as Salbahan, sprang the house

Raisi. ■ **Raisi.** This estate, which consists of ten villages in Gaura Jamun, is now held by Babu Surat Singh, twelfth in descent from Balbhaddar. It appears ■ the whole ■ the Kanhpuria possessions were included in the old pargana of Jais, but that this was broken up into the four parganas of Jais, Mohanganj, Simrauta, and Gaura Jamun ■ time prior to 1775. The change ■ probably due to partitions of the Kanhpuria family, and Gaura Jamun ■ to have been the share of Indrajit.

Bhale sultāns. The origin of the Bhale Sultāns has been already discussed. Palhan Deo, the great-grandson of Rai Barar, is said to have become ■ Musalman in the reign of Sher Shah, and from him are descended the three Khanzada taluqdars of the clan in this district. Fifth in descent from Palhan Deo ■ Munnu Khan, who had two sons, Mubarak Khan and Pahar Khan. From the **Deogaon.** latter comes the taluqdar of Deogaon in Fyzabad, Babu Murtaza Ali Khan, who holds the Makhdumpur ■ of ■ villages and four pattis in this district in conjunction with Murtaza Ali Khan, and also possesses Kishni, Kachnaon, Fatehpur, and Alaman, four villages and three pattis, in his ■ right; the estates lie in the parganas of Isaali and Jagdispur.

Mahona. The grandson of Mubarak Khan ■ Parwez Khan, who had three sons, Lahras Khan, Darya Khan, and Sadi Khan. Nihal Khan, the son of the first, ■ the greatest of the Bhale Sultāns. He succeeded to an estate comprising the greater part of the old Bathanpur pargana in 1715; and erected the fort of Nihalgarh as ■ base of operations for plundering and annexing the lands of his neighbours. This practice he carried on for thirty years, and acquired almost all the lands ■ the Mandarkyas of Kishni. He ■ in 1745 in ■ quarrel with Maigal Khan, the ■ of Sadi Khan, who acquired the Jagdispur estate, but lost it in 1750. ■ succeeded by Rāja Arre Khan, ■ nephew of Nihal Khan. After his death ■ was divided, and Mahona fell to ■ lot of the younger son of Nihal Khan, whose grandson, ■ Baksh Khan, received ■ sanad. The present ■ is ■ Ali Khan, who claims ■ title ■ Rāja, though the right ■ disputed by the taluqdar of Deogaon. The property, which is heavily encumbered ■ ■ ■

law-suits, consists of twenty-one villages and six pattis in pargana Jagdispur. From Darya Khan, the second son of Parwez, is descended Babu Dargahi Khan of Unchgaon, who holds five Unchgaon. villages and one share in Jagdispur and Gaura Jamun.

The only Bais taluqa in the district is that of Pali in pargana Pali, Jagdispur. It consists of seven villages in Sultanpur, and Richh in Bara Banki; it is now held by Bhagwan Kunwar, widow of Babu Kishan Datt Singh, who died in 1895. The estate is an old one, but nothing is known of its history. There ~~is~~ Bais in Jagdispur in the days of Akbar, and some of them ~~are~~ Nau-Muslims, ~~which~~ which probably refers to the Bhale Sultans.

The other taluqdars holding land in this district ~~are~~ ~~the~~ Ajodhya. resident. The chief is Maharaja Sir Partab Narain Singh of Ajodhya, who owns 43 villages and three pattis in Baraunsa. It is known ~~as~~ the Bharthipur estate, and was acquired by Man Singh when ~~was~~ ~~of~~ Sultanpur. The Bilkharis taluqdar of Antu in Partabgarh owns one village, Amerpur, in pargana Asal. The Saiyids of Pirpur in Fyzabad hold two villages and ten pattis in the parganas of Aldeman and Baraunsa. The Durgbansi Rani of Parhat in Partabgarh owns nine villages in the parganas of Miranpur and Jagdispur.

Many of the zamindari and coparcenary estates deserve separate mention as being in ~~the~~ ~~of~~ of considerable import- Zamin-
~~ance~~ and frequently possessing an interesting history. Several dari es-
of them ~~are~~ of independent origin, but the majority represent tates.
cadet branches of the greater taluqdari houses, and reference has in many ~~cases~~ been made to their origin.

Beginning with pargana Amethi, it will be remembered that ~~the~~ ~~an~~ an early date the pargana ~~was~~ divided up into many holdings ~~of~~ goti es-
by a succession of brothers. Most of these have disappeared and tates.
become absorbed into the larger estates, but ~~a~~ few still remain
more or ~~less~~ intact. The oldest is Baragaon, which fell to ~~the~~ Bara-
share of Rawat Singh, the second son of Manohar Singh. Its gaon.
existence may be due to the fact that, notwithstanding ~~the~~
~~the~~ partitions, ~~the~~ separate properties have been formed, and thus
~~the~~ community remained united ~~and~~ resist ~~the~~ aggression from
without. At the ~~the~~ time Baragaon ~~was~~ not so large as ~~it~~ once
was, ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ generations ~~ago~~ it included ~~the~~ Kohra

Muhammaḍpur, which was then taken from it by Bahu Himmat Sah, ancestor of the present [redacted]. In the Mutiny the Baragaon zamindars were rather troublesome, and a body of troops [redacted] sent to their villages, where a large seizure of [redacted] [redacted] made after the proprietors had pretended to have given up all they possessed. They are [redacted] in reduced circumstances, and their lands [redacted] heavily assessed. The Bandhalgotis of Hemgarh Sawain and Sontha still hold their ancestral villages, but are in very reduced circumstances.

Tikri.

The other independent Bandhalgoti estates [redacted] founded by descendants of Raj Singh. The only two deserving mention are Kannu Kasrawan and Tikri. Tikri was originally a property of 42 villages given to Dharamir, the brother of Rāja Sri Ramdeo. He offered himself as an ally to Rāja Hasan Khan, who was at war with the Rāja of Kowah. Dharamir volunteered to act as champion for the Rāja, and after a stubborn fight slew his enemy in single combat. In reward he was given Harwawan and four other large villages lying between Tikri and Hasanpur. The property became broken up by partitions, and its importance soon declined. About seven generations ago Man Singh, the brother of Pahar Singh of Amethi, was given the village of Amai with the addition of Tikri, on condition that he should establish himself there. He did so, and the former owners were driven out; but they took refuge in the surrounding jungles, and, watching their opportunity, surprised Man Singh in Amai, slew him, and recovered their villages. Thus Tikri remained independent till 1816, when it was reduced to eight villages. It still remains in the hands of the descendants of Dharamir. The estate of Kannu originally fell to Saugram Singh, a brother of Raj Singh, but it became absorbed in the main estate and [redacted] later given to Lachhmi Narain, brother of Bikram Sah, whose descendants still reside there. Kasrawan [redacted] given to [redacted] Sahai a little previous to the reign of Akbar, and [redacted] [redacted] by his family for [redacted] time. In 1798 both [redacted] [redacted] given to Jai Chand Singh, brother of Rāja Har Chand Singh, but it was not till eight years after [redacted] the grantee obtained possession, and then only with the help of his brother. The [redacted] [redacted] said [redacted] have consisted of [redacted] villages. About 1830 Arjun Singh

Kannu
Kasrawan.

of Gangoli, the father of Rája [redacted] Singh, began to encroach on the property, but he [redacted] killed by Prag Parshad, one of the sons of Jai Chand. In 1846 the [redacted] rebelled against the Rája, but were worsted in a fight in 1849, and, though they lost possession, they continued to raid the Amethi property for years. In 1853 Bikramajit Singh, another son of Jai Chand, [redacted] killed in [redacted] encounter with Madho Singh. The surviving brothers were reinstated at annexation; but, though Bhagwan Singh, [redacted] of Bikramajit, did good service under Sir Hope Grant, the restitution of the estate [redacted] impossible, [redacted] it had been in the Rája's possession at annexation. They instituted a civil suit, but [redacted] worsted. After the succession of the present Rája, Sripal Singh, the head of the Kannu branch, again [redacted] forward [redacted] claimant, but failed to obtain the necessary financial support.

Occupying almost the centre of the Amethi pargana lies [redacted] Bihta. cluster of villages, the principal of which is Bihta. The ex-proprietary residents style themselves Bandhalgotis, and their claim to do so, in the present day [redacted] least, is generally admitted, but otherwise they are thorough Ishmaelites, debarred all social intercourse with the remainder of the clan. They are, indeed, of all the Bandhalgotis, the only [redacted] who cannot point to the name of their ancestor in the general pedigree. As to their location in their present seats, they talk vaguely of a grant of land they received from the Emperor Akbar, or with [redacted] precision admit that they know nothing whatever about it. The true Bandhalgotis say they represent a very old stratum of society, more ancient even than the Bhars, an acme of antiquity which their namesakes leave unchallenged. A tappa to which Bihta gives its [redacted] is unanimously represented to be [redacted] of the oldest possessions of the Rája's family, and yet the residents claim to have held it in the yet [redacted] remote past. From [redacted] these facts it would appear that, with the single exception perhaps of the [redacted] of Udiawan, the Bandhalgotis of Bihta [redacted] the oldest proprietary body in the pargana. Speculation has been rife [redacted] to their origin, but nothing [redacted] been [redacted] yet determined. The phenomenon of two clans bearing the [redacted] [redacted] and living in close proximity, one of which asserts, and [redacted] other denies, identity of origin, [redacted] not uncommon [redacted] in Oudh.

Bachgoti

There are several communities of Bachgotis and their kinsmen, the Rájkumars and Rájwars, that have remained independent and escaped inclusion in the taluqas. Foremost among them are the Bachgotis of Asal, who hold almost the whole of that pargana in coparcenary tenure. They claim descent from Asal Rai, son of the son of Bariar Singh, the common ancestor of the whole clan. Some account of them will be found in the article on pargana Asal. The others live chiefly in Aldemau, although the Rájwar communities of pargana Chanda also deserve mention. In that pargana the taluqdar is more of a name than a reality, as has been already observed in dealing with the Rampur and Partabpur estates. One of the most important families is that of Paras Patti in Aklemau, an estate that formerly was considered a taluqa. These Rájkumars descended from Umrao Singh, the turbulent brother of Zalim Singh, the founder of the Meopur estates. Paras Patti is a village close to Dera, and probably for this reason, ever since the two brothers quarrelled and separated, Umrao Singh and his successors, like the Rájkumars of Nanemau, always joined Dera in their faction fights with Meopur. At present Paras Patti consists of five villages and parts of four others: it now belongs both to Rájkumars and Bakarwars, the former holding two-thirds. Besides many isolated villages held by individuals

Paras Patti.

Tirwaha.

petty communities, there are in Aldemau twenty larger ones owned by influential parties of this clan. They lie for the most part on a high belt of land along the left bank of the Gumti. This locality, which extends through the entire length of the pargana, is called the Tirwaha, and these Rájkumars formed the third great faction of the clan: they are so numerous and cohesive and so well armed that they could stand their own against either Dera or Meopur. These families descended from various younger branches of the main stock. Thus Jalap Rai, son of Bijai Chand, founded Barwaripur, and from him spring several communities near Kadipur. Another, Hari Rai, founded Pakarpur, near the Gumti, and is the ancestor of all the smaller families in the south-east of the district. Khanda, near Kayasthwar, and from him descend the Rájkumars of tappa Imlek. There

families obtained footing by absorbing the smaller Kayasth, Brahman, and Kurmi samindars, partly by purchase and partly by force, and then they possessed themselves of the properties of Bais, Raghubansis, Sakarwars, and Ujjainias, and whole pargana. West of the Gumti there are one or two other Bachgoti coparcenary estates. The descendants of Mukat Rai, a grandson of Rup Chand, still hold Mahmudpur, in Baraunsa, Katawan, Bhapta, and other villages in Miranpur, while the Dhamaur family, founded by Fatch Sah, son of Tilok Chand, born before he became a Musalman, still possesses a fair number of 14 villages. There are also large numbers of them in Chanda, notably at Sheogarh. Almost all the Rājikumar communities of Aldeman are now hopelessly encumbered.

The other proprietary bodies who have holdings of any extent or importance, such as the Brahmans, Bhale Sultans, Kayasths, Raghubansis, and Sakarwars have been already dealt with in the earlier pages of this chapter.

Of the under-proprietary tenures there are many types, although the revenue system of this district is by no means perplexing in its variety as Fyzabad or Gonda. Chief among them come the sub-settlement holders, who represent the old proprietors of the land, at the time when their village was swept into the net of the taluqdar, in the process of formation of these estates. The right they possess is secured to them by the first regular settlement by a regular legal process, whereby they obtained the "digridar" or decree holder, although the usual term is "pukhtadar." They pay the revenue and a fixed proportion of the profits to the superior proprietor, the whole amounting in some cases to more than 75 per cent. of the gross rental, that is to say, the *nikasi kham* is determined by the settlement officer. In all, 10·3 per cent. of the total is thus sub-settled, amounting to whole mahals and portions: so that more than one-seventh of the land recorded as belonging to taluqdars is in reality owned by others, who intercept and enjoy the greater part of the profits. These are chiefly of Chanda, Baraunsa, and Aldeman, and are in the *Amrit* tahsil. These sub-settlement holders are practically the owners of the village, having complete powers of alienation,

Subordinate

irrespective of the interests of the superior proprietor. The second form is ■■■ of ■■■ permanent lease, ■ type of privileged tenancy, without power of transfer, which ■ practically ■■■■ fined to taluqdari estates, and is particularly noticeable in Amethi and Miranpur. So long ■ the rent is paid, ■■ lessee's authority is absolute. This tenure is, however, not very ■■■■ in the district, the land ■ held only amounting to ■■ per cent. of the whole ■■■■. The occupancy tenant in Oudh is ■ very different person from the tenant designated by the ■■■■ name in the rest of the United Provinces: he is called a "*qabsadar*," and holds ■ specific plot ■■ privileged ■■■■ ■■ decree, and without any powers of transfer. The land thus held represents his *sir*, which he cultivated when the land ■■ in his ■■■■ possession. In all, 2·2 per cent. of the whole area is thus held, being spread over 657 mahals, and divided among nearly 3,200 decree-holders.

Shankalp. Under-proprietary rights originated in innumerable ways, but the general result is in ■ nature analogous to that of ■ sub-settlement. The commonest type in this district is ■ *shankalp*, which, though originally of a religious origin, became in time to be simply the name given to ■ purely civil contract between landlord and tenant. Its usual form is ■ payment of the government demand, plus ■ *malikana*, consisting of a fixed percentage, to the superior proprietor. The percentage varies to any extent, but is always exclusive ■ the government cesses, and ■ proprietor's *nasranas*, ■■ plimentary gifts, due ■ particular occasions, ■■ of which have to be paid by the *shankalpdar*. Of the ■■■■ nature are the *marwat*, ■■■■ tenure, which originated in a grant made to ■■ descendants of a follower ■■■■ in battle: ■■ *birt*, which ■■■■ district is identical with the *shankalp*: and ■■ *mudafi* or rent-free plot, generally given under ■■■■ of *jagir* ■■ dependent.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

THE district of Sultanpur forms part of the Fyzabad division of Oudh, and is in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Commissioner of Fyzabad. The staff usually consists of five deputy collectors, of whom four exercise full criminal and revenue powers, and four tahsildars. The sessions and appellate criminal work is in the hands of the Judge of Fyzabad, who visits Sultanpur at regular intervals. The District Officer has charge of the civil jurisdiction, and is assisted by a subordinate judge stationed at Sultanpur and two munsifs. The circles of the latter comprise the Sultanpur and Kadipur tahsils on the one hand, and the Musafirkhana and Amethi tahsils on the other. In addition to the regular sanctioned staff, several of the leading taluqdars are invested with magisterial powers within the limits of their estates; but at present none of them is empowered to hear cases which are not triable by a magistrate of the third class. The honorary magistrates in 1903 comprised the Rájá of Dera, the Rájás of Kurwar and Hasanpur, and the taluqdars of Shahgarh and Baraulia. The Rájá of Kurwar is also an honorary munsif, exercising civil jurisdiction within the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa. The remaining portion of the district includes the Superintendent of Police, the District Surveyor, Postmaster, Civil Surgeon, two assistant surgeons, a superintendent of salt revenue, an assistant opium agent, and the master of the high school.

For administrative purposes the district is divided into four tahsils, known as Sultanpur, which comprises the portion of Miranpur and Baraunsa; Amethi, composed of the Amethi and Asal parganas, with headquarters at Raipur; Musafirkhana, made up of Musafirkhana, Isauli, Jagdispur, and Gaura Jaman parganas; and Kadipur, which comprises the portion of the district.

contains the two parganas of Aldeman and Chanda. The present pargana of Musafirkhana was formerly known by the cumbrous title of Isauli-cis-Gumti, to distinguish it from Isauli proper, which till recently was styled Isauli-cis-Fyzabad or Isauli-trans-Gumti. Each of these tahsils is ordinarily in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector as sub-divisional officer, assisted by a tahsildar, who exercises the powers of a third class magistrate for the trial of petty cases that occur within his limits of his jurisdiction.

tion of
district.

The district as at present constituted is of comparatively modern origin. Up to 1869 there were twelve parganas in the old district of Sultanpur. In that year it was remodelled, and the three parganas of Isauli-trans-Gumti, Baraunsa, and Aldeman, all of which lie beyond the Gumti, were transferred from Fyzabad, together with a few villages of Surhurpur in that district, which were incorporated in Aldeman. At the same time five parganas were taken away, bringing the total to ten as present. Of these five parganas, one, Subeha, was allotted to Bara Banki, and the others, Inhauna, Rokha-Jais, Simrauta, and Mohanganj, fell to the share of Rai Bareilly. The object of all this change was to render the district a more compact area, and to secure easier access of the people to the courts and authorities for all the inhabitants. All of these tahsils and parganas have been described separately in the second part of this volume. Nine villages belonging to Sultanpur lie within the boundaries of Jaunpur district, several of them ten miles away from the main body of Sultanpur; while two permanently settled villages of Jaunpur are situated inside the Aldeman pargana. No little administrative difficulty and inconvenience was experienced from this anomaly, but a rectification is practically impossible.

Early
fiscal
history.

In consequence of the redistribution of areas it is no surprise when we find that in the days of Akbar the district of Sultanpur, so far from existing as a composite whole, formed part of four *sarkars* or two *subahs* or provinces. Consequently it is not only but useless, in the absence of accurate knowledge of the boundaries of the various parganas, to attempt to give a correct estimate of the land revenue of the district.

it was in the days of Mughal rule. During the Nawábi, Sultanpur was the headquarters of a nizamát, which comprised all the country between Allahabad to the south and the Ghagra to the north, and from Jagdispur to British territory to the east. There were then four sub-divisions — *chaklas*, Aldemau, Sultanpur, Jagdispur, and Partabgarh, the last named being identical with the present district of that name. It is quite impossible to determine the extent of the district at that time, for not only is the actual extent unknown, but the present pargana arrangement was not in force, Gaura Jamun, for instance, being still included for fiscal purposes in the old pargana of Jais.

After annexation a summary assessment was made in 1801 on the basis of actual possession. No records were made to be imposed, as all the papers were destroyed during the Mutiny. The settlement, however, is likely to be remembered by the villagers among the most memorable ever known, but its peculiarity arises from the modification of tenures it effected. Most of the taluqdars found themselves shorn of the greater part of their estates, one of the chief sufferers being the Rájá of Dera, who lost almost all his villages. From a fiscal point of view it must be looked on as a merely temporary measure, and important only as the first settlement made by the British Government. A second summary settlement was made in 1803 by Captain Perkins, and completed in 1860. No survey was undertaken at that time, and the necessary information was obtained largely from the records of the old pargana *qanungos*, a source that was almost inevitable in the absence of other material. This settlement was ostensibly a makeshift, and was only intended to last for a few years. It was almost wholly taluqdari in character, and very few claims were decided, the bulk of them being referred to the coming regular settlement. The demand for the district as then present constituted amounted to Rs. 9,08,018.* The land was very lightly assessed, and the country was given an opportunity of recovering from the effects of the great rebellion.

The first regular settlement began in 1863 and lasted till 1870, but the report of Mr. A. F. Millett, C.S., the settlement officer, did not reach Government till 29th July 1873.

On ■■■ occasion a complete survey ■■■ carried out, ■■■ ■■■ in charge being Colonel Perkins, who for many years ■■■ held ■■■ reins of administration. He assessed more than ■■■ ■■■ district before he made over the settlement ■■■ Mr. H. B. Harington, who completed the ■■■ of the parganas west of ■■■ Gumti. The Fyzabad parganas ■■■ settled in that district by Mr. P. Carnegie, C.I.E., and the report for these also was written by Mr. Millett. It ■■■ not till the completion ■■■ the settlement ■■■ the district assumed its present form.

Settle-
ment

One of the most important features of this settlement ■■■ the institution of the settlement courts, the officers being empowered with civil jurisdiction for the purpose of deciding ■■■ disputes regarding property in land, and regular decrees being awarded declaring right and title. These courts ■■■ first opened in January 1863, and closed ■■■ the 1st of December 1870. At first the suitors were slow to appear, the villagers probably finding it difficult to grasp the idea that it ■■■ necessary ■■■ enter ■■■ law court in support of rights and interests of which they were in undisputed possession, and that it would redound ■■■ their injury to omit to do so. "In taluqdari estates this reluctance to come into court was counteracted during the earlier years of settlement by settlement officers, in accordance with the instructions issued to them, taking the initiative, wherever there appeared occasion to do so, and using all available ■■■ for ascertaining where under-proprietary rights existed. Subsequently it ■■■ laid down that ■■■ pressure should be placed on under-proprietors with the view of obliging them to ■■■ into court for ■■■ investigation and record of rights as against the superior holders; and their not doing so should not operate to their disadvantage if ■■■ any future period they sued in the civil courts for ■■■ assertion of their rights."* But when ■■■ village records were being prepared, many persons ■■■ forward for fear of having their names omitted from the lists of co-proprietors; and this stimulus ■■■ enhanced by the extension of ■■■ period of limitation notified ■■■ the end of 1864, while another, and ■■■ far ■■■ powerful one, was ■■■ ■■■ Rent Act of 1868, ■■■ notice ■■■ ejectment frequently leading ■■■ settlement suit. Ultimately it

* Settlement report, page 227.

was found necessary to impose checks ■■■■■ of litigation, ■■■ exemption from stamp duty being withdrawn, ■■■ ■■■ soon followed by ■■■ closing of the courts against all suits ■■■ instituted prior to November 1870.

Altogether ■■■ than 26,043 ■■■ were brought forward, Claims, and ■■ comparatively large proportion of the claims ■■■ decreed. Of the whole number, 10,896 obtained decrees, while the rest ■■■ either dismissed or decided against by default ■■ settled out of court. The number of claims for village proprietorship ■■■ fairly small, and but ■■ slight change took place in the distribution of property. The bulk of the claims ■■■ for shares ■■ for small under-proprietary rights, the latter predominating in the non-taluqdari mahāls. Claims for sub-settlement ■■■ fairly numerous, and met with ■■■ chiefly in the parganas of Barsunsa, Aldeman, Gaura Jamun, and Chanda. In Jagdispur, Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Asal the small ■■■ held in sub-settlement follow naturally enough on the nature of the superior tenures. The Kanhpuria estates ■■ of considerable antiquity, and ■■■ taluqdars had abundant leisure under native rule to reduce subordinate rights to within rather narrow limits. "It is also an historical fact that those estates, in consequence of the constant feuds between their owners, were for many years in ■■ very unsettled state, and ■■■ than ■■■ changed hands. It ■■■ difficult, under such circumstances, for subordinate proprietors, unless they ■■■ very clever trimmers, to avoid becoming partisans of one side ■■ the other. If this ensured them the protection of the chief they followed, it also rendered them obnoxious to ■■■ attacks of ■■ opponent: an attempt to remain neutral ■■■ perhaps worse, leading ■■ likely ■■ not to their being driven out, and their lands being harried and burned by whichever party found ■■ opportunity. In any ■■■ it ■■■ beyond their power ■■ maintain themselves for many consecutive years in the bare occupation of their villages; *a fortiori* were they unable ■■ undertake the management of them."* In Amethi ■■■ sub-settlement ■■■ ■■ characteristic of the strength and solidarity ■■ taluqa. Rāja ■■■ Singh was a canny, far-seeing man, and fought successfully against ■■ assertion of ■■■ ■■■

* ■■■ report, ■■■ ■■■

within ■ estate. In Baraunsa the interloping Gargbansis of Khapradih and Sihipur were ■ fortunate, and ■ one-fourth of ■ whole of that ■ is sub-settled, the greater portion lying within the ■ of these ■ taluqas: it ■ said that they deserve a better fate. In Aldeman, on ■ contrary, ■ Rāja of Dora probably merited a kinder treatment than ■ obtained.

■
ment,

The system pursued in the ■ a compromise between rent-rates and rent-rolls. The settlement officer, with ■ help of his assistants, formed average rent-rates for each class of soil, and applied them to the ■ demarcated. If ■ resulting ■ corresponded with the admitted rent-roll, the latter ■ accepted ■ the basis of assessment. If the rent-roll ■ not equal to those of the rent-rate, the former ■ far revised that average rates ■ put upon the assumption areas. He then dealt with the mean ■ not, according to his notes of inspection, and took that ■ the sum on which to fix the revenue. Colonel Perkins began by framing circles, and then fixing rates for each circle. ■ was of the opinion that his ■ below the present actual average, and even below the average ■ prevailing before annexation. Exceptionally high and exceptionally low rents ■ eliminated, and the rates for the better land show considerable uniformity. While the rent-rolls were found to be fairly correct, Colonel Perkins ■ to have leant more on his ■ rates; but the difference between the assets obtained by the two methods was not considerable, and the total based ■ rent-rate system ■ lower than the other. In the trans-Gumti parganas Mr. Carnegie took a somewhat different ■ Assuming the impossibility of ascertaining with approximate accuracy the rental received by the proprietor, ■ abandoned the laborious investigation and analysis of rent-rolls, and ■ almost wholly on his assumed rates, conjectural data, and useful, indeed, ■ checks, ■ a foundation. ■ rates, which were fair ■ the good, but heavy ■ inferior soil, ■ spread ■ area without due regard to ■ prevalence of high ■ cultivation ■ existence of ■ than one right ■ property in the soil—an ■ peculiarly concerned Baraunsa and Aldeman.

The [redacted] fixed at this settlement [redacted] Rs. 12,37,677, ^{The demand.} involving an increase of 37.06 per cent. [redacted] that of the summary settlement, and [redacted] sanctioned for a period of thirty years. The rise [redacted] highest in Aldeman, Chanda, and Miranpur, the rate of enhancement in the first of these being as much [redacted] 61.68 per cent. It was lowest in Asal and Musafirkhana. In Chanda the rise [redacted] eased off by a series of progressive enhancements. South of the Gunti the settlement worked smoothly, [redacted] the increase [redacted] generally moderate. North of the river, however, the scheme broke down; in the three parganas of Baraunsa, Aldeman, and Isauli great difficulty [redacted] very [redacted] experienced in collecting the new demand. Complaints of over-assessment were [redacted] numerous and persistent that in 1874 Mr. Millett [redacted] deputed to investigate them. His report on the Fyzabad settlement, compiled in 1879, contains a full account of the action he took and the results to which it led. The settlement officer, Mr. Carnegie, had claimed the merit of moderation for his assessments, and, to judge from the number of objections filed at the time, there was no need to apprehend dissatisfaction or default on the part of the proprietors. Several causes combined to produce the failure which shortly after took place. The new settlement was ushered in by a series of depressing years, seasons unfavourable and harvests poor. The management [redacted] of many of the taluqdars was notoriously inefficient. There were no reliable proprietary registers for the big coparcenary mahals. The injury done to riparian estates by the great flood of 1871 was a chief factor of the distress in Isauli. In Baraunsa, too, this flood did much damage, while the prevalence of sub-settlements and the litigation and disputes which [redacted] them helped much to accentuate the difficulties there. In Aldeman [redacted] latter [redacted] [redacted] also prominent, but the flood did not do much real harm, little of the [redacted] being liable to fluvial action. The mistake was not [redacted] much [redacted] there [redacted] over-assessment as that [redacted] [redacted] too precipitately introduced, and that where [redacted] enhancement [redacted] very large, the full demand [redacted] at [redacted] enforced instead of being reached by degrees. The result [redacted] Mr. Millett's labours was [redacted] in these three parganas Rs. 35,964 were remitted, out of which the share of Isauli [redacted]

Mr. Millett's revision.

Rs. 6,101. The circumstances of this pargana are exceptional, as there are several large villages on the banks of [] river which are peculiarly liable to injury in years of flood. This tract suffered severely in 1894, and relief had then again to be distributed. Mr. Millett's revision [] recognised as inadequate, and, though the settlement did not expire till 1900, [] revised assessments were introduced in these villages as early as 1896, whereby the proprietors obtained a yearly reduction of Rs. 2,144.

Working
of the set-
tlement.

As a test of the working of this settlement it may be noted that, while during the first twelve years large balances always accrued, the succession of good harvests that followed the famine of 1877-78 removed all difficulty of collection. From 1884 to the expiration of the settlement there were practically [] uncollected balances at the close of the revenue year. The actual amount written off [] irrecoverable during the currency of the settlement was Rs. 76,158, of which over one-third represents remissions granted in consequence of the famine of 1877. Coercive processes were fairly common, but sales were few, and these were only of movable property. Severer [] would no doubt have been needed in many cases, had not Government interfered in the management of the estates. In fact, nearly half the taluqas in the district were at one time or another under the Court of Wards or administered under the provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act. The mortgage of small plots has been very common, but these do not affect the stability of the [] demand, as, if the mortgagor cannot [] will not [] up the call [] the land hypothecated by him, the mortgagee is obliged to do [] Private sale [] comparatively uncommon, the yearly average being about 1,000 acres, and the average [] covered by each transaction being a little [] twelve [] Sale by public auction, the [] stage in the [] of the hopeless bankrupt, took place in 161 instances, and over one-third [] this occurred in pargana Aldemau. The average [] involved [] than 60 acres. This was in almost every case due to inferior management, as nearly always [] plot [] purchased by [] solvent co-sharer, and comparatively little [] passed into [] hands of the professional money lender.

The second regular settlement of the district began on the 29th of September 1892, and was closed with effect from the 6th of August 1898, the operations lasting for nearly six years. Some delay was caused by the failure of the rains in 1896 and the subsequent scarcity. As in Unao and Partabgarh, the Deputy Commissioner was entrusted with the charge of settlement operations in addition to his other duties, and this included the preparation of a record of rights on the basis of the revised maps and village papers. Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, I.C.S., held charge throughout of the combined duties, except for two short intervals. An assistant settlement officer was attached to the district for a short time; but he was not employed on the settlement, which was entirely Mr. Brownrigg's own work. The settlement was sanctioned, before, for a period of thirty years, and will expire on the 30th of June 1927 in tahsil Musafirkhana, and on the same day of 1928 in Amethi, of 1929 in Kadiapur, and 1930 in the Sultanpur tahsil. The cost of the settlement operations worked out at the rate of Rs. 174 per square mile—a lower figure than in several of the neighbouring districts, though much higher than in Rai Bareilly.

The preliminary work of settlement was the correction of the village maps and records, followed by the attestation of the latter. These circles were fixed, not topographically, but on the basis of superior, average, and inferior land. In framing standard rent-rates, Mr. Brownrigg generally assumed that an acre of home land and an acre of outlying land were equal in value to two acres of intermediate soil, and this assumption was in each case checked by a personal inspection of the village, in order to ascertain whether the tenants' rental at full rates could be safely accepted. If too high or too low, it was rejected, so that only those rentals remained which were considered reasonable. From them soil rates were then elaborated, usually in the ratio noted above, so as to produce a total tallying, as far as possible, with the aggregate of the accepted rentals. The declared rentals were accepted in the case of 72·31 per cent. of the area in the district, and the remainder was rejected, generally as too high. A noticeable feature of the settlement was the lenient manner in which the assumption area

was treated—a policy was very necessary for the preservation of the under-proprietors and tenants with the right of occupancy.

Revenue

The total demand was fixed and sanctioned Rs. 14,86,353, showing an enhancement of 23·8 per cent. on the expiring revenue, and representing 46·4 per cent. of the net assets. The latter, if calculated by Mr. Brownrigg's standard rentals alone, were somewhat greater, but the demand is in this case only equivalent to 43·7 per cent. Rents were found to have increased on an average by 29·3 per cent., so that on paper the demand should not press unduly on the land. The average incidence was Rs. 2·45 per acre. The enhancement was made progressive for the whole district, and was spread over an interval of ten years. It came into force first in 1895 for Jagdispur and Ahlemau; in 1896 for Gaura Jamun and Musafirkhana; in 1898 for Miranpur and the Amethi tahsil; and in 1900 for Isauli, Chanda, and Baranua. On the whole it may be said that the assessment is heavy, but not to such a degree as in the neighbouring districts.

Its results.

Up to the present the district has come in easily, and no balances have accrued since the payment of the suspensions conceded in the famine year of 1897. That year afforded a severe test of the working of the new assessment, but it weathered the storm successfully, although remissions had to be made to the extent of Rs. 58,702. The famine, however, proved the ruin of many, and sales were very numerous in the following five years. On the other hand, mortgages show an upward tendency, which goes to prove that the new demand does not press heavily, and that there is no increasing tendency to incur fresh liabilities. Partitions have been very frequent, but it must be remembered that all such proceedings were stopped during the five years for which the settlement operations were in progress. The sales that occurred were mostly by under-proprietors, who for a long time been struggling under a load of debt, and were finally broken by the scarcity of 1897. Coercive processes have increased somewhat under the new assessment, but not to an alarming extent. In one case the settlement was annulled for three years in 1901, but the mahäl

taken under direct management. The effect — cultivation has been marked. In the space of four years the acreage under the plough has risen by five per cent., and the — may be said of rents, which shows that the zamindars have been making every effort to shift the increased burden — to the tenants. This is usually effected by the breaking up of fallow land, and by raising the rent. The law is usually evaded by ejecting the tenant and putting in his place a servant or relative of the zamindar — a nominal tenant at an increased rent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and then re-admitting the old tenant as a sub-tenant — ■ rent increased by 20 to 50 per cent.

Besides the regular revenue, cesses are imposed to the Cesses. amount of 16 per cent. of the nominal demand. They comprise the consolidated local rate of 7 per cent., the rural police rate of 6 per cent., and the patwari rate of 3 per cent. of the revenue. At the time of the first regular settlement these cesses were much lighter, amounting in all to 6 per cent. They then included the permanent cesses, for roads, schools, and the like, and the Oudh local rate, together equivalent to 5 per cent., and income tax of one per cent.*

For the purposes of the police administration the district is divided into thirteen police circles, with a thana or station in each. In the Sultanpur tahsil there are police stations at Sultanpur, Kurebhar, and Jaisinghpur; in the Raipur tahsil at Raipur, Gauriganj, and Piparpur; in the Musafirkhana tahsil at Musafirkhana, Jagdispur, Bazar Shukul, and Haliapur; and in the Kadipur tahsil at Kadipur, Daspur, and Lamkhua. Separate articles on each of these places will be found in the second part of this volume. In no case do the circles of the stations in each tahsil correspond with the ordinary — sub-divisions of the district—a fact which — little administrative inconvenience.

Thus in the Sultanpur tahsil the Sultanpur police circle lies for — part in pargana Miranpur, but also includes the villages of Baraunsa. The Kurebhar circle lies wholly in Baraunsa, — of Jaisinghpur comprises the east of the pargana — 70 villages of Aldeman. — of Baraunsa, — villages

* Vide appendix, table X.

in ■ north-west, belongs to ■ Haliapur circle. The north of Miranpur, comprising ■ villages, forms part of the Musafir-khana thana, while 101 villages in the south belong to Piparpur, and 35 villages in the south-east to Lambhua. In the Kadipur tahsil, pargana Akleman is divided between the Kadipur and Dostpur circles, with the exception of the Jaisinghpur villages, while the Kadipur jurisdiction also extends ■ ■ ■ villages of Chanda; the remainder of that pargana belongs to the Lambhua circle. In the Amothi tahsil the whole of pargana Asal lies within the Piparpur circle, and this, in addition to the Sultanpur villages, also comprises ■ small village of pargana Amethi. The Raipur thana is composed of 217 villages of Amothi, and Gauriganj of 112 villages, but the latter also extends to 14 villages of Gaura Jamun. At the same time, 30 villages of Amothi are included in the Musafirkhana circle. Lastly, in the Musafirkhana tahsil the whole of the pargana of that ■ ■ ■ belongs to the Musafirkhana police circle; Isauli to Haliapur; Jagdispur is divided between the Jagdispur and Bazar Bhukul thanas; while seven villages in the south-east belong to Musafirkhana; and Gaura Jamun lies in the Gauriganj, Musafirkhana, and Jagdispur circles, the latter having 21 and 54 villages of the pargana respectively. This arrangement is manifestly open to improvement, ■ only for the advantage of having certain police circles coterminous with each criminal sub-division. This advantage ■ ■ ■ recognised up to the reconstitution of the district in 1869, but the change of ■ ■ ■ altered the old arrangement.

Police
force.

The police force of Sultanpur is in the charge of the District Superintendent. It consists of the civil police, the armed police, the municipal police of Sultanpur, and the village and road chaukidars. The distribution of these will be found in the appendix.* The civil police ■ ■ ■ comprises two inspectors, 33 sub-inspectors, ■ head constables, and 185 ■ ■ ■. The armed police has ■ reserve inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 18 head constables, and 114 men, making ■ ■ ■. The village chaukidars number 2,364 persons, apportioned among ■ ■ ■ various circles. They ■ ■ ■ organized body, paid in ■ ■ ■ from ■ ■ ■ rural

* Appendix, ■ ■ ■ XVII.

police rate, in supersession of the old system of payment by *jāgirs* ■ plots of rent-free land. Under the former régime it was not uncommon to find *chaulkidars* paid in kind with a few *mahua* trees, the result being that in fruit time the ■■■ received ■ good deal more attention than the watch and ward of the village. Another result ■■ that the *chaulkidars* ■■■ of necessity rather the servants of the landowners than of the State—an undoubted advantage in some cases, but ■■■ often ■ position that lent itself to unlimited abuse. Lastly, there ■■ the road *chaulkidars*, who patrol the trunk road from Allahabad to Fyzabad and that from Raipur to Sultanpur; they number 111 men in all, and are attached to the Sultanpur, Piparpur, Kurebhar, and Raipur police stations.

The criminal work of the district is, ■■ the whole, light. Crime. Crime is of ■ mild type, ■ a rule, and consists mainly of petty thefts and burglaries, in which the loss is small and the amount reported smaller. Tables have been given in the appendix to show the returns for the more important offences, and these ■■ sufficiently illustrative of the ■■■ of the district.* With ■ purely agricultural population it is only natural that serious and systematic crime should be rare. Murder and culpable homicide are ■ fairly constant factor, and together average seven or eight convictions yearly. This phenomenon is chiefly due to the presence of a large Rājput population, many of whom, and especially the Bhale Sultāns, ■■ ready to use their heavy *lathis* on small provocation. Dacoity is almost unknown, and the want of combination is characteristic of the district. Hence, while riots are rare, ■■■ of grievous hurt arising from disputes about land ■■ very far from ■■■. In Amethi there ■■ several gangs of Pasis, but these worthies usually confine their attention to places outside the borders of the district. Cattle theft does not often ■■■. The bulk ■■ crime consists of simple theft and house trespass, these heads showing about 300 convictions yearly. A good deal of this is to ■ ascribed to the Barwars of Dostpur and the neighbourhood, to whom reference has been made in ■■ article ■■ ■■■ Aldeman; but ■■■ people do their best work ■■ ■■ great religious assemblies at Ajodhya, Benares, and

* Appendix, tables VII ■■ VIII.

Allahabad. Infanticide has long disappeared from the district, and penal [redacted] in this connection have been unknown for many years.

Mr. Way, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur in 1902, remarks, with regard to the various police circles, that the Bazar Shukul thana is the most turbulent corner of the district, although it has the smallest area: the four districts of Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Bara Banki, and Rai Bareilly almost meet, and it is remote from the headquarters of all. There has long been a blood feud among the Thakurs of Babupur, two miles away, and the Brahmans of Haidpur near Kishni [redacted] very turbulent, and have constantly given trouble. In the Haliapur circle there is not, [redacted] a rule, much crime, although serious offences [redacted] sometimes due to the high temper of the Bhale Sultans. The Ahirs of Ajujar and the Thakurs of Sarai Bagha on the Fyzabad border have occasionally been troublesome. In the Amethi tahsil the Gauriganj thana is a difficult one, owing to the large number of Pasis which infest it, as well as the neighbouring circles of Raipur and Musafirkhana. Under the old régime these Pasis were spearmen and bowmen in the Rájá's army, but, having lost that occupation and learnt no new trade, they have taken to crime, and there are numerous gangs of these thieves in different parts of the Amethi pargana. The Piparpur circle, on the other hand, is small and generally peaceable. In the Sultanpur tahsil, the Kurebhar circle contains a notorious gang of Pasis at Eklakhi, eight miles to the north-west, while the Maing Chauhans have a bad reputation for harbouring offenders. In thana Sultanpur the worst village is Fatehpur on the banks of the Gumti, and the Thakurs of this place often combine with the thieving Brahmans of Baraunsa, Bilabri, and Misrauli in the Jaisinghpur circle. The Thakurs of Sarangpur, too, [redacted] a turbulent lot, who have frequently given trouble. In the Kadipur tahsil there [redacted] several villages [redacted] the Jaunpur border which need watching. The Kadipur circle contains Bhawanipur and Tawakkulpur [redacted] Surabpur, where the Brahman, Rájput, and Ahir inhabitants have often given [redacted] for suspicion. Thana Dostpur is a large and difficult circle. The worst and most turbulent tract [redacted] Bilwai and [redacted] neighbourhood, where the districts of Sultanpur, Fyzabad,

Azamgarh, and Jaunpur meet, and ■ has been proposed to erect a police outpost at Bilwai. The Thakurs of Muradabad and other villages north of Bilwai have a bad name for cattle lifting, the animals being easily sold at the distant markets of Azamgarh. The Barwar Brahmans of the neighbourhood of Dostpur have been already mentioned. In pargana Chanda ■ the Gunti there is not much crime, but the Brahmans of Amrupur and the Sheogarh Thakurs both bear ■ bad name.

The district jail is under the management of the Civil Jail Surgeon. It lies to the south of the town of Sultanpur, in the old cantonment, ■ known ■ the village of Gora Barik. The European barracks were converted to this purpose shortly after the withdrawal of the troops from Sultanpur, ■ few years after the re-occupation of the province. The present jail consequently differs somewhat in form from the standard plan, but the building is well suited to the purpose.

An attempt was made in 1891 to establish ■ settlement in ■ Sansis colony. Sultanpur of the Sansias, a wandering criminal tribe, with the double object of reforming them and at the same time of keeping them out of mischief. A large number of these people, amounting to over 500, were collected, mostly from the Meerut division, and located in the present jail. The experiment ■ continued till 1896, but in that year it ■ abandoned, ■ it ■ discovered that the Sansias were unable to live when taken away from their habitual out-of-door life. Although ■ progress ■ made in the matter of education, it was held that the ■ sive death-rate that prevailed among them every year rendered the experiment unjustifiable. On their removal from Sultanpur, some ■ settled in Kheri, but there, too, restraint proved irksome, and most of them speedily absconded.

For the purposes of excise administration, the whole district ■ worked on the distillery system. The distillery is ■ Sultanpur, standing ■ the Rai Bareilly road ■ ■ outskirts of the town. It contains ■ stills, ■ insufficient number, as here, too, ■ manufactured most of the liquor for the Partabgarh district. This arrangement has been in force since October 1900, when ■ Partabgarh distillery ■ closed. The spirit is usually ■ from shira ■ ■ and mahua mixed, and ■

issued ■ 25° below proof. The sealed bottle system ■ been recently introduced, and ■ attained ■ of popularity, one-sixth of ■ whole issue being sealed before leaving the distillery, ■ process which ensures the supply of unadulterated liquor to the public. Most of the stills ■ owned by persons resident in Sultanpur. The still-head duty in 1901 amounted to Rs. 63,000, and the license fees for the ■ year to Rs. 26,000. Those licenses ■ sold yearly by public auction. Details of ■ excise income of the district will be found in the appendix.* There ■ 179 liquor shops scattered about the district, but the drinking propensity of the people varies greatly in different localities. Shops fetch the highest prices in Sultanpur itself, the price running up to ■ average of Rs. 1,900 apiece. The chief ■ Pasis and Charnars, and ■ the former ■ found in very large numbers in Amethi, it is but natural that the shops in that tahsil should sell well. The Raijur shop fetches about Rs. 1,000, and that at Gauriganj Rs. 700 annually, while there are several other shops in the tahsil of considerable value. In the Musafirkhana tahsil there are ■ few good shops, notably those at Musafirkhana itself and at Bazar Shukul; but in Kadipur, where there is a large high caste population, spirits ■ not popular, the whole tahsil bringing in ■ yearly income of less than Rs. 1,000, while several shops fetch ■ than Rs. 12. Offences against the excise laws are not very common in this district. The Pasis of Amethi occasionally practise illicit distillation from *mahua*, but the resultant loss to the State ■ small. The income from *tāri*, the juice of the palm tree, which, when fermented, becomes a powerful intoxicant, amounts to about Rs. 450 annually.

Opium
and
drugs.

Hemp drugs are largely consumed by the higher castes, and especially in ■ form of *gānja*, which is very popular with ■ Thakurs of Kadipur. ■ product known as *charas* ■ also used, but to a much smaller extent, and, ■ a rule, by ■ lower castes, whereas *gānja* is almost exclusively employed by Rājputs, Ahira, and ■ which occupy a relatively high position in ■ Hindu social scale. Opium ■ more favour with the Musalmans, but it ■ not very extensively consumed. Up to a ■ years

opium farmed to a single person together with other drugs. Under the present system of selling the various shops by auction the license fees have more than doubled. In 1901 the thus realized Rs. 1,570, against Rs. 778 in the preceding year. The total consumption of opium in the district in 1901 466

The tables given in the appendix show the number of Income tax. to income tax and the amount realized for the whole district and for each tahsil since 1890.* There no companies in the district assessed taxation, and the whole of the tax is realized under part IV of the Act. The proceeds averaged about Rs. 17,000 a year up to 1902. In 1897 there was a large increase, owing to the unusual profits realized by the sale of grain during the famine. This gradually reduced during the following five years, and the receipts in 1902, which amounted to Rs. 15,303, may be considered about normal. There will undoubtedly be a large further reduction consequent on the introduction of the new rules of May 1903, whereby incomes of Rs. 1,000 and under are exempt from taxation; for in 1902 the average income of those assessed four pies only Rs. 744. The tax is greatest in the Sultanpur tahsils and least in Amethi. It is chiefly recovered from the Halias of Sultanpur, Raipur, and Gauriganj; from the Rájput and Brahman money and grain lenders in the interior; and from the Kalwar sugar factors of Jaisinghpur, Gyanipur, and Bisahanganj.

The registrar of the district is the judge of Rai Baroli. Registration. In Sultanpur there five registration offices—at each of the tahsil headquarters and at Jagdispur. Till recently there a sixth office Kurebhar, but this closed in January 1901. The heaviest work is that of the Sultanpur and Kadiipur offices. During the five years ending 1902 the average receipts under all heads have been Rs. 6,940, and the average total expenditure Rs. 3,475. There been a great increase of registration during recent years, for income has risen dily from 6,000 in to nearly Rs. 8,600 in 1901.

A table given in the appendix shows annual receipts Stamps. from stamps kinds since 1890.† It will be that

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

† " table

there ■■■ been ■ fairly ■■■■ rise since 1896, but ■■■ ■ due in part, as also in the case of registration, to the influence of the settlement, during which the ■■■■ and especially ■■ partition work of the ordinary courts ■■■ practically suspended. The increase has been most noticeable under the head of court ■■■ and copy stamps. Otherwise the figures are sufficiently ■■ plauatory of themselves and call for no further comment.

The head post office of the district is ■■ Sultanpur. The list given in the appendix shows that at the present time there are in addition 12 postal sub-offices and 27 branch offices, all of which ■■■ under imperial management, and two branch offices ■■ Bilwai in Aldemau and Tikar in Amethi under the control of the district board and supported by the district dāk ■■■ This makes a total of 42 post offices in all. Postal arrangements on ■■ somewhat limited scale were established ■■■ after the Mutiny; they were, however, almost entirely restricted to the conveyance of the mails to and from the outlying tahsils and police stations, and the extension of regular postal communication throughout the interior was deferred till the first regular settlement, being one of certain specific objects for which provision ■■■ then directed to be made. The settlement officer ■■■ charged with making the requisite arrangements, the main principles laid down being that the tahsil and thana officials should be relieved of postal duties ■■ far ■■ possible, and that a system of independent rural offices should be established, ensuring ■■ delivery in every village. The working of the scheme ■■■ entrusted at first ■■ the district officer, but in 1871 the control and management was formally transferred to the Chief Inspector of Post offices in Oudh. The change ■■■ effected gradually; ■■ first there ■■■ only one imperial office at Sultanpur, and 15 rural offices. In 1874 four of the latter—those at Dostpur, Jagdispur, Raipur, and Musafirkhana—were made imperial, and this change has been continued to the present day. In 1902 the cost of the imperial establishment ■■■ Rs. 1,460, as against Rs. 410 for the district dāk. In that year the post was carried by foot ■■■■ ■■ all roads except that to Raipur, whither ■■ ■■■ gāri ■■■ regularly. There ■■■ 49 runners, traversing ■■ distance of ■■■ miles in carrying ■■■ mails to and from ■■■ out-offices, whereas in 1874

the number 100 miles of d&k line only 94. Every village in the district visited by a postman at least twice a week. The arrangements of 1902 will be somewhat modified with the opening of the railway from Fyzabad to Allahabad, as this will dispense with a number of post offices along the main road. At present the railway is only utilized to a small extent at Amethi and at Bilwai. Connected with the postal arrangements is the post office savings bank. In 1901 there were 1,258 accounts opened in the district, and the amount in balance Rs. 48,461.

Local self-government occupies a somewhat unimportant place in the administration of Sultanpur. Act XX of 1856 is nowhere in operation in the district, and, besides the usual district board, there is only the municipality of Sultanpur. Some mention has been made of the latter in the article on the town of Sultanpur, and details of the income and expenditure since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* The chief source of income is an octroi tax on imports. The board consists of thirteen members, of whom ten are elected, two are nominated by Government, and one, the Deputy Commissioner and chairman, holds his seat by virtue of his office.

The district board is of the usual character. It was created in 1884, taking the place of the old district committee, which was founded in 1871. It consists at present of 17 members, of whom 12 are elected, three being returned from each tahsil, and five, comprising the Deputy Commissioner and sub-divisional officers, hold their seats *ex officio*. The work of the board is of a very varied nature. It includes the medical arrangements, education, cattle pounds, the local work of the civil veterinary department, the upkeep of local roads and ferries, and the management of the annual exhibition at Sultanpur. Most of these have been already dealt with in earlier chapters, and it only remains to mention education, perhaps the most important function of the board, and the working of the cattle pounds. Details of the board's income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix, so that further remarks are needless.†

* Appendix, table VI.

† " " XV.

10n.

A list of all the schools supported — aided by — district board will be found in — appendix. The — important is the high school at Sultanpur, the only institution — which English — taught. This school — founded in 1862, and — steadily improved. In 1870 there were 168 scholars — — rolls, and in 1901 the number — risen to 217. The number of schools and scholars will be seen in a separate table.* The apparent decrease in the number of pupils — the secondary schools — due to the fact that in 1901 the pupils in the lower classes of such schools — for the first time included under primary education. The figures show — distinct progress, both in male and female education. In 1874, besides the Sultanpur school, there — only one middle school, — Jagdispur, and 114 others, with a total attendance of 4,607 students. In 1890 there — — considerable decline, the total number of schools being only 76, with 3,083 pupils. During the following ten years both figures were more than doubled, but the increase — more apparent than real, being chiefly due to the system of extending grants-in-aid to — indigenous village schools, which was introduced in 1896. It is impossible to state the number of these indigenous schools, — most of them are very small, and they crop up and disappear very rapidly. They are, however, of considerable importance, and evidence of their presence and influence will be — in dealing with the general literacy of the district, the — figures showing results which do not — all correspond with the increase in the number of — supported schools. At the present time there — only four schools of the middle vernacular type; these — located at Hasanpur, Dostpur, Jagdispur, and Sultanpur. Female education is on the increase, but — of the girls — taught in the private schools. There — government schools for girls at Sultanpur, Dostpur, and Hasanpur.

Literacy.

At the last — of 1901 the returns showed that of — population only 2.08 per cent. — literate, a very low figure that is only surpassed by Hardoi and Khari of all the Oudh districts, in which — percentages — 1.8 — 1.79 respectively. More than this, there appeared to have been —

* Appendix, table XVIII.

actual decline in education since 1891, for then the proportion given was 2·65 per cent., although in 1881 it was very much lower; but this is probably a merely temporary phenomenon, as there has been a very large increase in the number of pupils in the schools of the district during the last few years. All the same, it must be admitted that Sultanpur is among the most backward of all the districts of the United Provinces in this respect. Taking the literate males, we find a percentage of 4·1 to the total population, as against 4·6 in 1891 and 3·7 in 1881. Female education has done much better. In 1891 Sultanpur came last on the list with only five literate females in every 10,000; in the last census the figure has risen to 11, which is a fair proportion for Oudh, although considerably below the provincial average. The proportion of literacy is much higher in the case of the Musalmans than the Hindus, the latter being more generally agricultural: the respective figures are 4·79 per cent. and 3·99 for males, and ·21 and ·09 per cent. for females. The language of literacy is mainly Hindi. Urdu is chiefly learnt by the Musalmans, very few of whom know any Hindi, while the converse applies to the Hindus. English education is very backward, and Sultanpur is only superior in this respect to Basti, the number of males literate in English being only nine per 10,000, while female education in English is unknown. Here, again, the Musalmans are very much better equipped than their Hindu brethren, in the proportion of 19 to 8 for every 10,000 of the male population. There has been much progress in this direction, for in 1891 there were only three males literate in English per 10,000.

The cattle pounds of the district number at present 15 in all, and are under the control of the district board except that Sultanpur itself, which belongs to the municipality. In the Sultanpur tahsil they are located at Kurebhar, Jaisinghpur, Kurwar, and Dhamaur, the last having been started in April 1902; in Amethi at Raipur, Gauriganj, and Piparpur; in Kadi- pur at the tahsil headquarters, Dostpur, and Lambhua; and in Musafirkhana at the headquarters, Jagdispur, Bazar Shukul, and Bazar Rai, the last named dating from September 1903. In every police pound a police

station, as well as a few other localities where the need for such institutions has become apparent. The income from these pounds is credited to the district board, and the amount will be seen in the appendix.*

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

OF the early history of the district nothing is known with certainty, though ancient sites are found in many places. Popular legend connects most of these either with episodes in the life of Rama and his family or with the Bharu, who appear to have been autochthonous here. It is at Dhopap in the village of Rajaputi, pargana Chunda, that Rama obtained purification* after killing Ravan, and the evening he performed the *dipadanam* ceremony at Dora close by, and slept at Harsan, another village in the neighbourhood. Close to Sultanpur on the Gumti is Sita Kund, where Sita bathed as she accompanied her husband on his self-imposed exile. The place is still of local importance for the bathing fairs held there in Chait and Kartik. The old city of Sultanpur on the right bank of the Gumti is said to have been called Kusapura, or Kusabhavanapura, till its conquest by the Muhammadans, and the name is derived from that of Rama's son, Kusa, who is locally believed to have founded it. Sir A. Cunningham has identified † this site with the Kia-shi-po-lo of Hiuen Tsiang, but could find no trace of the remains described by the Chinese pilgrims, and suggested that they might be found at Mahmudpur, a village about five miles north-west of Sultanpur, where there is an ancient mound. Apart from the fact that nothing has been discovered at Mahmudpur the old site of Sultanpur to corroborate the identification, there are several positive objections to it. The first syllable of the transliteration of the by Hiuen Tsiang is *kia*, which usually represents an original *kā*, rarely *kā* and *ku*. The second syllable, *shi*, generally represents *shī*, and the whole is evidently meant for Kashipur. Sir A. Cunningham also relied on the distance given from Kausambhi,

* The same story is connected with the Sitapur district.

† *Buddhists*, C. A. B., I, 313.

the last place visited by the pilgrim. As, however, this distance of 700 li is the same as that given in the *Life of Hiuen Tsiang* as the distance between Prayag (Allahabad) and the city (not the kingdom) of Kausambhi, and the latter place lay south-west from both Prayag and Kashi, it is obvious that Sultanpur cannot represent the latter. Cunningham gives the distance from the north bank of the Ganges opposite Allahabad to Sultanpur as 100 miles, while as a matter of fact it is only 54 or 55. There can be no doubt that remains of the Buddhist period exist, as, for example, at Mahmudpur mentioned above, and at Raipur, Tikri, Shahgarh, and Bitha in pargana Amothi, which local tradition ascribes to the Bhars. Another story traces the foundation of Bikhari, close to Dhopap, to Vikramaditya of Ujjain. Ten miles west of Sultanpur lies a group of villages—Jhanti, Narhai, Dhamaur, Sambhar, and Sanichra—which abound in fragments of broken Brahmanical and Jain statues, while at Musafirkhana there is an interesting group of ruined brick temples, which from their style have been provisionally assigned to the tenth century.

The
Bhars.

At the coming of the Musalmans the district was probably held by the Bhars, subject to the control of the king of Kanauj. The sway of the latter was only at times to have extended into the interior, and probably the district at that time composed of a number of semi-independent Bhar principalities. At all events, it appears that the Bhars were left in undisputed control of the district after the downfall of Jai Chandra of Kanauj in 1192 A.D. Of this strange aboriginal race but few traces remain, unless we agree to share the common belief of the people, who ascribe to the Bhars every ancient mound and fort, and every ruin built of brick that possesses any superficial claim to antiquity. That they were powerful cannot be doubted; the hatred in which they were regarded both by Rājput and Musalman is a sufficient proof of this, and further testimony to their power is added by the stories of Rājput leaders taking service under the Bhar chieftains, and of the long ill-success attended by the efforts of the Khilji sultans to capture the town of Kusapura, which was only accomplished in the end by stratagem.

In this district, and perhaps more than in any other part of Oudh, we find numerous instances of the displacement of the

Bhars by isolated founders of Rájput families. These stories have such a curious resemblance to each other that in many cases this fact alone exposes them to doubt. The general form of the account is that a stray Rájput takes service under a Bhar chieftain, displays much ability that he acquires the sole control of his affairs, and then treacherously slays his master in order to possess himself of his dominions. The history of Sultanpur is the history of several clans, and in giving an account of these it will appear how improbable is the story of their origin. It is sufficiently strange that the Bhars should have been apparently exterminated. It is still wonderful that after these many unfortunate experiences they should have continued to entrust their property to aliens, and that at a time when they were a common object of enmity to both Rájputs and Musalmans. I know of no instance where a Musalman acquired property in the above district from a Bhar, and this in itself lends support to the hypothesis that many of the so-called Rájput clans have a somewhat intimate connection with the Bhars of the olden days, and that the change of name from Bhar to Rájput is in accordance with the Brahmanic theory, which then crystallising into the caste system as it now exists. The inference, however, is far from conclusive and rests only on probability.

There is no mention of Sultanpur or of any place in this district in the story of Saiyid Balar and his crescentade. This tract appears to have remained in the possession of the Bhars for a much longer period than many of the neighbouring districts. If the Bhar chieftains were subordinate to anyone, it was to the Hindu rulers of Manikpur, and after the overthrow of the latter they were to have been altogether independent. The Musalman Sultans of Delhi established the provinces of Manikpur and Oudh at an early date, but we find no reference to Sultanpur by the Musalman historians. Mr. Millett* quotes a local tradition that the town, a stronghold of the Bhars, was taken by a stratagem, very similar to that employed by Mahmud of Ghazni at Rohtas, by Ala-ud-din Ghorí. This monarch is considered to be the great Ala-ud-din Khilji, so that the conquest of

The Musalman conquest.

* report, page 21.

Sultanpur could not have taken place till the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Khilji Sultán ■■■ undoubtedly governor of Oudh ■■■ period, but the whole story ■■■ lost in antiquity. It is unfortunate that the mosque in the old town of Sultanpur, which lies on the north side of the Gumti, bears ■■■ inscription, for its erection is generally supposed to be contemporary with the founding of the town. There ■■■ considerable difficulties in the way of accepting Ala-ud-din Khilji ■■■ the conqueror. In the first place, Muhammad-bin-Sam, or Shahab-ul-din ■■■ he is commonly known, reduced not only Kanauj, but Benares and Ajodhya. Jaunpur, too, had fallen,* ■■■ that it is unlikely that the strong fortress of Sultanpur should have remained so long untouched. Secondly, the story goes that the attention of the Sultán ■■■ first turned to Kusapura by the murder of two Haiyids, Mahmud and Ala-ud-din, horse dealers from Kirmán, and that this Sultán was no other than Muhammad-bin-Sam. Further, the old family of the Sultanpur Qazis possess ■■■ *farman* which bears the date 626 *Hijri*, and consequently belongs to the reign of Altamsh. Another tradition ascribes ■■■ large well on the bank of the Gumti to Arslan Khan, a governor under the slave kings. If the author of the *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* could go with a force from Ajodhya to Karra in the reign of Ala-ud-din Masaud, it is almost impossible to suppose that Sultanpur ■■■ still the capital of ■■■ Bhar principality.† Muhammad (Ghori) ■■■ constantly styled Ala-ud-din Ghori in ancient legends all ■■■ these provinces. The mistake may be due to the greater impression made at a later date by Ala-ud-din Khilji, ■■■ possibly to confusion with the uncle of Muhammad, Ala-ud-din Jahansoz of Ghazni, in whose name the conquest of Hindostán was originally undertaken. Lastly, the advent of the Bahgotis is universally ascribed to Muhammadan influence, and this influence ■■■ wielded by Shahab-ul-din.

It has been suggested that Oudh ■■■ never absorbed by ■■■ Musalmans in the early conquests as ■■■ the ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ lands of the Duah. This is certainly the ■■■ in many

* *Calcutta Review*, ■■■

† E. H. I., II, ■■■

districts of Oudh, and the long continued supremacy of the [redacted] in Sultanpur may afford another instance of the theory. The tradition of the Qasis, however, states that Hasan Mahmud [redacted] actually governor of Sultanpur in the days of Altamah, and that his jurisdiction extended over 1,400 villages and reached to Jaunpur. Similarly, his brother, Muhammad Hasan, [redacted] governor of Jais [redacted] the [redacted] time.

From the Musalman conquest the history of the district The clan histories. resolves itself into a series of detached accounts. We have, in the first place, the history of the Musalman government of the district [redacted] whole, and the stories of the three great clans of Bachgotis, Baudhalgotis, and Bhalo Sultans. It is quite impossible to give a consecutive and comprehensive [redacted] count of all these together, especially [redacted] these clans were divided up into several families [redacted] an early date. Consequently I have been compelled to give separate histories of the clans in the account of the various taluqas. All these histories are practically distinct, and have, as a rule, no relation to [redacted] another. I have accordingly confined myself in this chapter to giving in a consecutive form [redacted] that we know of the general history of Sultanpur.

After the reduction of Sultanpur we have a gap in the The early Sultans. history of Sultanpur for about three centuries. This period was, however, [redacted] of great importance to the district, for [redacted] this time the foundations [redacted] laid of the power of the great Rájput clans which now divide the country among themselves. The district [redacted] still partitioned between the governments of Oudh and Manikpur, and [redacted] it lay off the main routes, it is only natural that it should have escaped the notice of the early historians.

In the year 1394 A.D. Muhammad-bin-Firoz deputed his Jaunpur. Wazir, Khwaja Jahan, to the government of Jaunpur, and invested him with the title of Malik-us-sharq, [redacted] the [redacted] time extending his authority [redacted] the lower Duab and the provinces on [redacted] left bank of the Ganges. In the [redacted] year [redacted] Wazir threw [redacted] his allegiance to [redacted] [redacted] assumed the emblems of royalty. Thus Sultanpur formed a part of the Jaunpur kingdom, [redacted] so remained [redacted] of Barbak hy Sikandar

Lodi. This change of sovereignty does not seem to have produced any marked effect — the internal history of the district, and Ibrahim — alone of the Sharqi dynasty remains in local traditions. This monarch figures among the most ardent of the propagators of the faith of Islam, and is said to have converted numbers of Rájputs whose Musalman descendants are still to be found in Sultanpur. It is probable that Ibrahim in the — of — many campaigns passed through the district on more than — occasion. Numbers of his coins and those of his — have been found in the neighbourhood of Dhopap — the Gumti, where stood the old fort of Shahgarh.

The downfall of the Jaunpur kingdom does not — have been more actively felt in this part of Oudh than its erection; nor did anything of note — during the Lodi rule. The Mughals, too, in their first invasion do not — to have troubled Sultanpur, although the story goes that Tilok Chaud of Hasanpur — converted by Bahar: this, however, is said to have occurred — Allahabad. It is probable, however, that the whole story is a myth, as we read of Bachgotis with Musalman names before the establishment of Mughal power.

The temporary overthrow of Humayun by Sher Shah is of more importance. Hasan Khan of Hasanpur undoubtedly managed to ingratiate himself with Sher Shah, and this fact is in a large degree responsible for the aggrandisement of the family. The Suri king, too, left his mark — the district in the shape of numerous fortresses, of which we shall hear — later in the account given of the district in the reign of Akbar. There — he — doubt that Sher Shah was responsible for many of the administrative — and reforms, the credit for which — assumed by the great Mughal, who only continued the plan inaugurated by Sher Shah.

In the days of Akbar Sultanpur formed one of the consti- — maháls or parganas of the Sarkár and Subah of Oudh. Neither the Sultanpur maháls, however, — the Sarkár, — Subah of Oudh, included the whole of — tract — present known by the name of Sultanpur. The whole of the — and much of — southern and western portions of — present district belonged not to Oudh, but to — Sarkárs of Jaunpur —

Manikpur in the Subah of Allahabad. Many of the Akbari maháls admit ■ immediate and certain identification with the parganas of the present time, but with regard to others there is ample room for doubt. Mr. Millett made ■ careful investigation of the subject, and his conclusions are of considerable value, although the information is in many respects incomplete.

Beginning with the maháls of Sarkár Oudh, ■ find that the Mahál Sultanpur mahál corresponded roughly with the present pargana of Miranpur. The cultivated area ■■ 75,803 bighas and the revenue 38,32,530 *dams*. This mahál, however, did not include the whole of Miranpur, ■ the southern portion forming the mahál of Kathot belonged to Sarkár Manikpur in the Subah of Allahabad. There ■■ a brick fort ■ Sultanpur, and the mahál maintained ■ force of 200 cavalry and 7,000 footmen. It ■■ then, ■ now, held by Bachgotia.

The Bilahri mahál of the *Ain-i-Akbari* is now included in Mahál Bilahri. the pargana of Baraunsa. It ■■ then a small pargana, having ■ cultivated area of 15,859 bighas and paying ■ revenue of 8,15,831 *dams*. There was ■ brick fort at Bilahri, and the military force consisted of fifty horsemen and 2,000 infantry. This mahál also belonged to the Bachgotia. It seems probable that a considerable portion of the present pargana of Baraunsa belonged to the Sultanpur mahál. The pargana is still known by the name of Sultanpur-Baraunsa, and the junction of the names is not new, for Sultanpur Bilahri is given as the ■■ of the place where Shahbaz Khan fought with Masum Khan Farankhudi in ■■ Hijri.*

The present pargana of Jagdispur was composed of the two Kishni maháls of Kishni and Satanpur, which remained separate until and Sathin. 1750. They take their names from the old town of Kishni and Sathin, ■ Satanpur, on the Gumti, at both of which places there ■■ brick forts. Kishni had then ■ cultivated ■■ of 25,674 bighas, and paid ■ ■■ of 13,39,286 *dams*. It is ■■ to have been held by Rájputs, and maintained ■ force of 1,400 footmen. Satanpur ■■ ■ much larger mahál, having 80,154 bighas ■ cultivation with ■ ■■ of 16,00,741 *dams*. The military force ■■ ■ horse and 4,000 foot. The mahál

held by Bais, newly converted to Islam, Bachgotis, and Joshis. The only remaining mahál of the Oudh Sarkár which now lies in the Sultanpur district is Thana Bhadaon, a small tract which apparently corresponds with the present pargana of Asal. There is still a village called Bhadaon in this pargana, which formerly gave its name to a tappa of pargana Sultanpur. The Bachgotis were then, as now, the prevailing clan. The cultivated area was only 8,703 bighas, and the revenue 4,27,509 *dams*, but the loss the mahál maintained a force of 1,000 footmen.

Of the Sarkár of Lucknow, with its 55 maháls, only two lie in the district of Sultanpur; these are Amethi and Isauli. The Isauli mahál seems to have comprised the two parganas of that name. There was a fort of burnt brick on the banks of the river Gumti, a force of fifty cavalry and 2,000 foot. The mahál was then held by Bachgotis and other Rájputs. It had a cultivated area of no less than 1,670,000 bighas, and paid a revenue of 42,08,046 *dams*. Amethi, or Garh Amethi, seems to have corresponded with the pargana of that name, but it had only a cultivated area of 4,756 bighas and paid a revenue of 18,00,000 *dams*. It was held by Rájputs called Bahmangotis, who undoubtedly were the same as the Bandhalgotis of the present day. There was a brick fort at Amethi and a military force consisting of 250 horses and 550 foot. In the reign of Shah Jahan the pargana was held in the jágir by Ahmad Beg Khan the nephew of Nur Jahan, but it is possible that this refers to Amethi of the Lucknow district. In later days it belonged to the Sarkár of Manikpur, having been probably transferred on the resumption of the jágir.

Gaura
Jamun.

The present pargana of Gaura Jamun then belonged to the Akbari mahál of Jais, which formed part of the Manikpur Sarkár. Jais is one of a very few parganas which have been broken into several smaller divisions since the days of Akbar. Its dismemberment was in great measure followed the course of history of the Kanhpurias. That commenced before 1775 is manifest from the mention of Simrauta in a treaty of that year. The only other portion of Manikpur that lies within the Sultanpur district is a small portion of Kathot, already referred to,

Kathot.

which corresponds to the southern portion of Miranpur. There ■ ■ brick fort ■ Kathot, and ■ country was held by the Bachgotis. The cultivated area was only 9,456 bighas and the revenue 5,14,909 *dams*. In spite of its small area, it maintained ■ force of forty cavalry and 1,000 infantry.

The remainder of the district, consisting of the parganas of Chanda and Aldemau, lay in ■ Jaunpur Sarkār of Allah-^{Chanda and Aldemau.}abad. Both Chanda and Aldemau were mahāls of Akbar, and both ■ held by the Bachgotis. Chanda had ■ cultivated area of 17,580 bighas assessed at 9,89,286 *dams*, and Aldemau an ■ of 46,888 bighas and ■ of 30,99,990 *dams*. The military force in Aldemau ■ fifty cavalry and 3,000 foot and in Chanda twenty horse and 3,000 infantry. Chanda appears to have been detached from the Jaunpur Sarkār by the treaty of 1775, but at the ■ time its size ■ reduced by the separation of taluqa Singhraman, which remained in the hands of the British Government.

For about two centuries after Akbar the district continued to be divided between the Subahs of Allahabad and Oudh. Saadat Khan, the first of the Lucknow dynasty, ■ transferred from Agra to Oudh ■ account of the unsettled state of that province, which ■ in ■ measure due to the independent attitude adopted by Mohan Singh, Rāja of Tiloi. Mohan Singh ■ defeated and slain, and the other chiefs speedily tendered their allegiance to Saadat Khan. Now Mohan Singh's property really belonged to the Subah of Allahabad, and he only ■ into contact with Saadat Khan because he had attempted to annex Inhauna and other parganas in Oudh, and thus owed fealty to Saadat Khan ■ well as to the subahdar of Allahabad, although he withheld it impartially from both. As ■ matter of fact, Saadat Khan had ■ with Jaia, which still included Gaura Jamun, ■ with Chanda. It ■ not till the reign of ■ successor that they ceased to be subject ■ ■ separate government, when Safdar Jang, after engaging in ■ civil ■^{Safdar Jang.} with ■ sovereign, only consented to make peace ■ condition of receiving Allahabad ■ well as Oudh. After Safdar Jang's death the inheritance ■ divided, ■ Allahabad and Oudh ■ for ■ time ■ separately by Shuja-ud-daula ■ Muhammad

Quli Khan. The former recovered Allahabad, which had been ceded to the Emperor in 1765, by the treaty of 1775, and it was not till the Subah of Allahabad was finally broken up that Jais, Chanda, and Kathot came to be considered a part of Oudh.

Saadat
Ali Khan.

Saadat Ali Khan abolished the old division into subahs and sarkārs, substituting for them nizamat and *chaklas*—a system which continued in existence till annexation. Sultanpur thus became the headquarters of a nizamat, which extended from the Ghagra to the north to the Allahabad district to the south, and from Jagdispur to the west to the boundary of the province to the east. The *chaklas* were four in number, and were known as Sultanpur, Aldeman, Jagdispur, and Partabgarh.

The
Nāzims,

From 1793 to 1856 there were no less than 27 nāzims of Sultanpur, but several of these held office twice, and others were in charge for a very short time. Among them there were several notable names. Sital Parshad was nāsim from 1794 to 1800. Mir Ghulam Husain held Sultanpur from 1812 to 1814, and again from 1818 to 1823. Rāja Darshan Singh ruled the district from 1828 to 1834, and also from 1837 to 1838, but he never seems to have inaugurated in this district the system he carried into such terrible effect in Bahraich. His son, Man Singh, held the nizamat from 1845 to 1847, being succeeded by Wajid Ali Khan and Agha Ali Khan, of whom the latter was nāsim from 1850 to annexation. Sleeman says but little of the state of the district at that time, only mentioning that the government was unspeakably bad, and that Rāja Man Singh had managed to acquire a large number of villages in his usual method. The great landholders seem to have established themselves so thoroughly that, as long as they paid the ordinary demands, the British officials thought it prudent to leave them alone.

Mu-
tiny.

Annexation passed off very quietly in 1856, and nothing troubled the district till the Mutiny of the following year. Up to 1837 the Sultanpur military force consisted of a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of artillery, but in 1837 year the force was withdrawn, and thereafter till annexation there were no guns or cavalry of any kind.* At annexation the force

* Sleeman, I, 166.

was considerably increased. The station was commanded by Colonel Samuel Fisher, and the garrison consisted of his regiment, the 15th Irregular Horse, the Oudh Irregular Infantry under Captain W. Smith, and the 1st Regiment of Military Police, commanded by Captain Bunbury.* Approaching a mutiny of the troops, Colonel Fisher sent off the ladies and children on the night of the 7th of June to Allahabad under the charge of Dr. Corbyn and Lieutenant Jenkins. They reached Partabgarh in safety, but they were there attacked and plundered. Three of the party, Mrs. Golduey, Mrs. Block, and Mrs. Stroyan, with their children, were separated from the rest and taken to the fort of Madho Singh of Amethi, where they were kindly treated and conveyed to Allahabad. The rest found refuge with a neighbouring zamindar, and after being joined by Lieutenant Grant, the Assistant Commissioner of Partabgarh, were escorted in safety to Allahabad.

On the 9th of June the troops rose in mutiny, and Colonel Fisher was shot by a man of the Military Police after endeavouring to reduce them to order. He died very shortly afterwards, and the troopers then attacked and killed Captain Gillingham, the second in command. Lieutenant Tucker, the adjutant, escaped and found refuge with Raja Rustam Sah of Dera, where he joined the next day by Captain Bunbury, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Lewis, and Dr. O'Donel. Hence they were conveyed under a native escort to Benares. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. A. Block, C.S., and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. S. Stroyan, crossed the Gumti and took refuge with one Ghulam Maula, the servant of a Pathan zamindar named Yasin Khan. Hence they endeavoured to escape, but were followed by a mob to the river. Seeing the crowd threaten them, Mr. Block fired his pistol at the nearest and plunged into the river and was drowned. Mr. Stroyan was then shot dead at the spot.

After getting rid of their officers the mutineers then sacked and burned their houses. The three regiments then marched to Lucknow, but, hearing of the discomfiture of the 3rd Military Police, they turned off to Daryabad and proceeded to the Banki. In Sultanpur itself tranquillity reigned for some time.

* Gubbins, &c.

Events in
Sultan-
pur.

The people had taken but little part in the insurrection and were alarmed at the course events were taken. One Mehndi Hasan was appointed nâzim, and began to raise levies from the soldiers of the disbanded regiments of the Company. During the progress of the Mutiny the Râja of Dera remained consistently loyal. He not only sheltered the fugitives for a fortnight, indignantly refusing to obey an order of the Fyzabad masulvi to give them up, but after their arrival at Benares kept up constant communication with the British, aiding the Jaunpur authorities, garrisoning their posts, collecting supplies, and later assisting the Gurkhas and other forces of the British Army. When Mr. Carnegy was in charge of the Jaunpur Intelligence Department, he offered to re-establish the British rule if that officer would go to Dera. Lord Cauning did not allow him then to accept the offer, but some months after Mr. Forbes was deputed to that duty. On the other side of the district Madho Singh of Amethi, after rescuing the fugitives and sending them to Allahabad, actively espoused the rebel cause: the same course was taken by Râja Hussain Ali of Hasanpur, who subsequently took a leading part in the battle of Sultanpur, and by the Kauhpurias and Bhale Sultâns. The Gurkhas reached Jaunpur from Azamgarh on the 8th of September 1857, and British rule was established there from that date. Hearing of the activity of Mehndi Hasan, whose headquarters were at Hasanpur, Colonel Wroughton marched with the greater part of his force along the Lucknow road and met the rebels at Chanda, where he defeated them on the 31st of October, killing their leaders and capturing two guns. Mehndi Hasan, however, continued to hold the west of the district with 16,000 men, and with his force threatened Jaunpur. The district remained quiet till news of the arrival in February of Jang Bahadur and his Gurkhas. The inhabitants of Sultanpur fled in alarm with their movable property, and in a single day the whole town was deserted. The Gurkhas, finding the place empty, entered it and completed its ruin by pillaging whatever was left. The villagers then fled and pulled down the timbers of the houses, selling them to the camp for fuel. At the end of February 1858 General Franks arrived at Sultanpur from Jaunpur, which he had quitted on the 19th. On his way he

had encountered serious opposition. He had left Jaunpur on the day that Jang Bahadur had joined hands with Brigadier Rowcroft, who had been operating to the north of the Ghagra. His force consisted of the 10th, 20th, and 97th Regiments, six Nepalese battalions under General Pahlwan Singh, two field batteries and some other guns, but his cavalry consisted of only 38 mounted policemen known as the Benares Horse. The enemy under Mehndi Hasan and his lieutenant, Bande Hasan, consisted of 18,000 men. On the 19th of February Bande Hasan found at Chanda, their main position being the fort and the lofty sarai which had been loopholed for musketry. General Franks stormed the place, capturing six guns, and followed the rebels through and past the village. Towards sunset he halted, but Mehndi Hasan with his main army appeared on the left front; whereupon the general immediately attacked and routed him. He then bivouacked for the night, and the next day he halted in order to allow his baggage to come up. News in that the rebel leader intended to bar progress by making a wide circuit to the left and occupying the jungle and fort of Bhadaian, nine miles off along the old Lucknow road. But Franks' sagacity was conspicuous in his energy. At day-break on the 21st, having drawn up his force in order of battle if he was going to attack the enemy in front, he allowed his whole baggage to pass away past his right towards a village situated halfway to the fort, where it had been announced that he intended to halt. But he pushed the baggage rapidly through it, and withdrew without being noticed: his advance guard, who overtook the baggage, crossed the ravine, and seized the fort just before the enemy. Thus forestalled, the rebel leader proceeded by a long détour towards Sultanpur, where he determined to dispute the further progress of the English. The rebel force numbered 25,000 men with guns, and was commanded by Mirza Ghafur Beg, an artillery officer who had been from Lucknow.

The enemy's position was very strong. His line was posted on a plain behind one of the deep ravines that drain into the Guntā, and was a mile and a half in length. His left rested on the Sultanpur bazar; the centre was drawn up behind the ruins of the

Battle of
Sultan-
pur.

police lines; and his right was covered by the rising ground in front of the village and strong masonry sarai of Badshahganj. The principal battery [redacted] placed near the point where the Lucknow road [redacted] the ravine; while six guns [redacted] in the sarai and three on the extreme right. All along the ravine [redacted] groves of trees, and the bed throughout [redacted] deep, especially towards the river. At six o'clock [redacted] the morning of the 23rd of February General Franks marched from his camp, and three hours later his cavalry caught sight of the enemy's outposts near a village [redacted] the high road. He immediately formed for battle and drove in the outposts [redacted] the ravine. As, however, he [redacted] screened by a thick belt of trees, he determined not to attempt a frontal attack; and, having ascertained that the ravine could be crossed by the line of the Allahabad road, he proceeded to turn to the left, keeping out of sight and fire. When his force debouched from the wood the rebels opened [redacted] him with their heaviest guns, but all the shots fell short. The general instantly deployed his line and sent his skirmishers on ahead with the light guns close to the enemy's position on their right. The lead [redacted] taken by Lieutenant McLeod Innes of Residency fame, who first secured a gun which the enemy were abandoning and then rode up alone to the second gun, shot the gunner as he was applying the match, and remained at his post under a heavy fire till assistance reached him. For this act of surpassing gallantry he [redacted] awarded the Victoria Cross. The gun being captured, the British lines advanced gradually and drove the enemy from the different points of the position to the deep ravine which here swept round to their rear, cutting off their retreat. The advance [redacted] checked by the five guns of the central battery, but the skirmishers, led by [redacted] general in person, rushed upon the guns and captured them after a [redacted] hand-to-hand fight. The rebels then [redacted] in all directions, and could not be pursued for lack of cavalry: but their camp, 21 guns, and all the ammunition [redacted] into the hands of [redacted] victors. The general [redacted] after this successful action, and the [redacted] evening [redacted] was joined by the Lahore Light Horse and [redacted] Pathan Horse under Captain Balmain. On the afternoon of [redacted] Lieutenant Aickman with [redacted] Jullundur cavalry [redacted] the camp after a ride of 40 miles.

On the [redacted] of February 1858, General Franks resumed his Advance on Luck-
 march from Sultanpur along the Lucknow road. On the morn-
 ing of the 1st of March, just [redacted] the column [redacted] about to leave
 camp, Lieutenant Aickman, who [redacted] in command of the ad-
 vanced picquets, heard that [redacted] body of 500 rebel infantry, 200
 cavalry, and two guns [redacted] encamped three miles off the high road
 on the banks of the Gumti. He had only 100 men, but, sending
 a trooper [redacted] full gallop to the general to ask for the cavalry and
 guns, he assaulted the enemy forthwith. A fierce fight ensued,
 Aickman being himself severely wounded in the face while [redacted]
 gaged single handed with several of the rebels. His troopers,
 however, beat them off, and, vigorously pressing the foe, drove
 them [redacted] the river and captured the two guns. For his dash
 and courage Aickman [redacted] rewarded with the Victoria Cross.

General Franks then advanced again, and, having left at Sul- The Gur-
 tanpur his Gurkhas to join the main force under Mahārāja Jang khas.
 Bahadur, marched straight to Lucknow, where he joined Sir Colin
 Campbell [redacted] the 4th of March. The Gurkha advanced guard under
 General Kharak Bahadur, accompanied by Captain Plowden,
 reached Sultanpur in the first week of March, and thence advanced
 along the Lucknow road. They arrived at Musafirkhana on the
 5th, and a mile and [redacted] half beyond that place found the enemy
 occupying the banks of the Kandu nala under the command of
 the nāsīm, Mehndi Hasan. The British artillery soon silenced
 the single gun of the enemy, and the Gurkhas rushed the posi-
 tion, driving the rebels in confusion, and inflicting [redacted] loss of
 nearly six hundred killed and one gun captured. The force [redacted]
 camped at Jagdispur and thence marched to Lucknow. When the
 fall of the capital became imminent, the rebels began to move
 eastward, but they [redacted] caught by Sir Edward Lugard a short
 distance north of Sultanpur and thoroughly defeated. During
 [redacted] summer of 1858 the district was still in [redacted] of disorgan-
 ization. On [redacted] of October Colonel Kelly marched from
 Azamgarh and established himself [redacted] Dostpur. Sir Hope Grant
 about [redacted] time reached Sultanpur, and thus the whole of
 [redacted] [redacted] secured. In the beginning of November [redacted] Hope
 Grant marched to Jagdispur, and thence via Jais to Ateha in [redacted]
 Bareli. Rāja [redacted] Singh was [redacted] up in [redacted] fort [redacted]

Amothi, and on the 4th of November Lord Clyde, who arrived from Partalgarh, called on him to surrender, stating his lands and property would be secured to him; but the Rájá, though desirous to submit, was afraid of the sepoys with him. On the 11th the main army reached within three miles of the fort, while Sir Hope Grant and Brigadier Wetherall invested the north and south faces. The next day the Rájá submitted, and his troops escaped during the night. The fort was taken and destroyed, and Brigadier Pinckney directed to establish the headquarters of the Sultanpur district at that place, while the army marched westwards into Baiswara. On the 17th of November Sir Hope Grant marched from Rai Bareli his way for the Ghagra, and left Brigadier Horsford at Jagdispur. The latter was the flying force of Ráua Beni Madho and drove it in confusion across the Gumti. Sultanpur meanwhile had been held by the 53rd Regiment, and this was replaced after the clearing of the district by the right wing of the 54th.

Re-occu-
pation.

When order was restored in Oudh, Lieutenant J. Perkins was appointed Deputy Commissioner. Orders were given that the old town should be abandoned and destroyed, while the new Sultanpur was erected to the south of the river. For a short time a detachment of a British regiment was stationed here; and the recollection of the fact is now perpetuated by its lines having given a name to a tract now demarcated as a separate village known as Gora-bárik, or the barracks of the white troops. In 1861 the whole military force was removed, and Sultanpur ceased to be a cantonment.

Re-occu-
pation.

Shortly after re-occupation an enquiry was made on foot in order to discover the murderers of the civil officers. In consequence of this the Qazis, who were the direct descendants of Hasan Mahmud, who is alleged to have been appointed by Altamah, were imprisoned on the evidence. Their trial lasted for two years, but they were finally acquitted, though in the meantime their lands, amounting to twelve villages in all, had been confiscated and conferred on the Dera Rájá and others. It was decided, however, that the property confiscated during the rebellion could not be restored, and thus the old taluqa of Ishapur ceased to exist.

History.

Since the Mutiny the history of Sultanpur is practically blank. The town has sprung up and is in a thriving condition, and is likely to show further development with the completion of the railway from Fyzabad to Allahabad. Mention has been made elsewhere of the famines and other calamities which have fallen upon the district; of the fiscal history and the various settlements of the land revenue; and of the growing prosperity of the people and the various internal reforms.

GAZETTEER
OF
SULTANPUR.
DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

SULTANPUR.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Aldemou	151	Jamun	186
Aldemou pargana	ib.	Jangal Ramanagar	187
Amethi pargana	156	Kadipur	ib.
Amethi tahsil	158	Kadipur tahsil	ib.
Asal pargana	160	Katari	189
Bandhua kalan	162	Kishni	190
Beraunsa	163	Karebhar	ib.
Beraunsa pargana	ib.	Kurwar	191
Bhukul	166	Lambhua	ib.
Bhadsayan	ib.	Mahona Pachhina	192
Chanda	168	Maing	ib.
Chanda pargana	ib.	Miranpur	193
Chandaur	171	Miranpur pargana	ib.
Dera	172	Maunpur	196
Dhopap	173	Musafirkhana	ib.
Dostpur	174	Musafirkhana pargana	197
Dwarka	175	Musafirkhana tahsil	199
Gajampur Duaria	■	Nara Arhanpur	201
Gaura	ib.	Piparpur	202
Gaura Jamun pargana	ib.	Raipur-Amoithi	ib.
Gauriganj	179	Ramanagar	203
Haliapur	180	Sathin	ib.
Hasanpur	ib.	Sultanpur	204
Issuli	■	Sultanpur tahsil	206
Issuli pargana	183	Taton Muraini	211
Jagdispur	184	Thauri Rawat	212
Jagdispur pargana	186	Tikri	ib.
Jaisinghpur	■		

DIRECTORY. [*Aldemau Pargana.*]

ALDEMAU, *Pargana* ALDEMAU, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A small village, with ■ population of 416 inhabitants. It is important only ■ giving its name to the pargana. Tradition says that it ■■ founded by ■ Bhar chieftain named Alde, but the Bhars have disappeared long since and the village is now the property of the Rājākumars. Aldemau is situated about two miles south-west of Kadipur, and at ■ short distance from the left bank of the Gumti, in latitude 26° 9' north and longitude 82° 22' east. Little remains of the ancient town ; its ruins and those of the fort of its Bhar founder ■■ traceable, but are ■■ rubbish heaps. It is said to have been destroyed by the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur, but nothing is known of the event. The remains of many Musalman tombs ■■ to be ■■ here, and among them those of Sheikh Makhdum Maruf and Juriya ■■ acquired considerable local importance for many years, though now they lie neglected and forgotten. The former lived in Aldemau when it ■■ ■■ its zenith, and there he ■■ buried. A large fair used to be held on the anniversary of his death, but this has long been discontinued. The tomb of Juriya Shahid was long visited by those afflicted with ague, but it ■■ fallen into disrepute for ■■ ■■ century.

ALDEMAU *Pargana*, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

This pargana lies on the eastern boundary of the district. On the north it is separated from Fyzabad by the Majhui stream ; on ■■ east lie the districts of Azamgarh and Jaunpur, the latter ■■ forming ■■ greater part of the southern boundary. To ■■ ■■ the parganas of Baraunsa and Chanda. It ■■ of very large ■■ and ■■ irregular shape. According to the returns ■■ last survey, it contains 399,001 acres ■■ 311 square miles, ■■ is divided into 475 villages. Formerly it belonged ■■ the Fyzabad district, of which it was considered ■■ ■■ fertile,

and ■■■ undoubtedly the largest, pargana : it was transferred to this district in 1869.

The river Gumti flows along ■■■ southern border, and drains all that portion of the pargana. It flows for the most part in ■ well defined bed, and does little damago. In the western portion the land in ■■■ neighbourhood of this stream is cut up into ravines, but elsewhere the bank of the river is only characterized by light and sandy soil. The Majhui in the north is, ■ ■ rule, an insignificant stream, but occasionally in the rains it swells into a torrent. The only other stream is the Mangar, which forms part of the eastern boundary and flows off into Jaunpur. The centre of the pargana is characterized by a number of depressions, of which the most important are the Ahda, Palia, Gulpur, Mustafabad, and Domanpur jhils. These ■■■ used for irrigation, but in wet ■■■■■ they occasionally do much damage. The soil is very largely clay : about half is classed ■ ■ *manjhar*, and the *pālo* ■■■ is large, amounting to over 28 per cent. The principal crops are rice in the *kharif*, and barley, gram, and peas in the *rabi*. The irrigated area is large, amounting to ■ per cent. of the land under cultivation. Wells and tanks are used for this purpose in about equal proportions, the number of the former having very largely increased of late years. The Mangar and Majhui streams are also requisitioned to ■ small extent.

Of the total area, 115,759 ■■■ are cultivated, the proportion being 58·2 per cent. of the entire ■■■ of the pargana. This is the amount recorded at the time of the last settlement, and shows ■■■ increase of 16·4 per cent. ■■■ the corresponding figure of thirty years ago. The amount of culturable waste is 8,907 acres, but there is little hope of much extension. It would be, in fact, ■ cause for ■■■ regret ■■■ much of this waste ■■■ broken up ; 4·5 per cent. being ■■■ too large ■ proportion to ■■■ ■■■ pasture for the village herds. Only ■ per cent. of the whole area is under groves. The ■■■■■ demand ■ Rs. 2,61,506, which ■■■ ■■■ the rate of Rs. 2-4-2 per cultivated ■■■ ■■■ Re. 1-5-0 ■■■ the entire ■■■. The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Ahirs, Kurmis, and Musalmans. High ■■■ prevail, cultivating 38,304 acres, as against 35,723 acres ■■■ by

low tenants. The rates vary, but not to any great extent. The highest is, as usual, paid by Muraos, who hold on an average of Rs. 8-11-5 per acre, while the lowest rate is that of the Kayasths, who pay Rs. 3-11-1; but the latter are not found in any great numbers. Brahmans pay Rs. 4-11-2 per acre. Under-proprietors are numerous, being found in 100 villages out of a total of 475 that constitute the pargana. Their holdings are, as a rule, small, and the rents paid by them nominal. The amount paid to the proprietor varies *ad libitum*: often it is as much as 10 per cent. of the profits plus the government demand and a proportion that has proved the ruin of many of this class.

The population is dense, being at the end of the 19th century to the square mile: at the last census it amounted to 185,995, of whom 174,603 were Hindus and 11,331 Musalmans. In 1860 the total was recorded as 187,308, but at that time the area of the pargana was greater. In 1881 it had consequently fallen to 169,392, to rise again to the present level in the following ten years. The Brahmans of Zafarpur, Hasthna, Soraya, Monan, and other villages are Barwars—professional day thieves. They go to distant places to commit theft, and take their children with them, the latter being regularly trained to steal. They frequent large assemblages, such as fairs and marriage parties, and while the elder men remain at a distance, the children are sent to get what they may find. When they manage to obtain an article, they speedily pass it from hand to hand and then disappear. If any of them are caught, the elders once come up and interfere in their behalf, saying that it is a childish mistake, and thus taking the boys away. They also commit burglary or theft by night.

The chief towns are Dostpur and Kadipur, the headquarters of the tahsil and a police station: but the population is purely agricultural, and there is no trade, and no bazar of any importance. There are four markets in all—Dostpur and Dera, belonging to the Rája of Dera, Lachhmanpur, and Kalianpur, where there is a considerable cattle mart.

The pargana is fairly provided with means of communication. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the western

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The is fairly provided with means of communication. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the eastern

portion, the Azamgarh boundary, but of little use, as only station within the pargana, Bilwai, lies far from any market. Several roads radiate from Dostpur in the north, turning to Sultanpur to the west, and Akbarpur and Malipur on the north and east. A road from Dostpur to Kadipur leads to Chanda, and on to Allahabad: it is largely used by pilgrims resorting to Ajodhya. A road traverses the pargana from west to east, from Sultanpur to Barausa, and through Kadipur to Bilwai station. There are several other fourth class tracks.

The bulk of the proprietors are Rājputs, among whom the Rāj Kumars occupy a very predominant position. Brahmans next, followed by Kayasths and Pathans, the last named being chiefly found at Hamzapur and in the neighbourhood of Dostpur. The tenures are mainly *taluqdari*, some much more than 50 per cent. belonging to the great estates. Of the rest 10 per cent. is held in single and joint *samindari*, and 30 per cent. by the coparcenary bodies. The chief taluqdars are the Rāja of Dora and his kinsmen of Nanemau, Meopur-Dhaurua, and Meopur-Dahla. The history of these and of the other Rāj Kumar proprietors has been given in chapter III, as also of the chief coparcenary families in dealing with the castes and clans, Brahmans, Kayasths, Pathans, Sakarwars, Kachhwahas, Raghubansis, and others.

The history of the pargana is in fact the history of these families. In early days, it is said, the Bhars ruled here; their old sites are to be seen in many places. One of their leaders named Alde is said to have founded Aldemau on the high left bank of the Gumti. It is also stated that the pargana was divided into several tappas or mahāls, known as Havoli, Sarwan, Rohiawan, Bewanna, Harai, Makraha, Jatauli, Karaunda, Katghar, and Imlak. The story goes that during the Bhar rule various strangers came and were appointed to the management of these tappas. Thus Jagnag Rai, a Raghubansi of Ajodhya, came hither, followed by one Bawan Pande, and others in Harai. Then Sripat Rāna, Sakarwar, a horse merchant of Fatehpur Sikri, and occupied Makraha. Then Mah Singh, a Bais of Baiswara, settled in Hamidpur, which, however, was a tappa, founded a colony, which remains intact to this day. After this Jobpat Singh, Ujainia, took Rohiawan:

he is the [redacted] of the Ujainia Rájputs of the pargana. Then Kedar Shukul arrived, and received Imlak, and [redacted] followed by Sarwan Tiwari, who took the tappa that bears his name. Next came Dhudhar, the Upaddhia, who [redacted] located in Katghar; and then Mutkar, [redacted] Pando, who took over Haveli. The Kurmis of Bewanna can hardly be considered immigrants, and have not [redacted] [redacted] tradition to this effect. Thus these people established themselves under the Bhars, who were always too lazy to rule, and gradually ousted their patrons, and [redacted] they [redacted] the persons from whom the Musalman conquerors took the revenue engagements. In the [redacted] of time the Sakarwars and Raghubansis outstripped the other parties and began to absorb the lands of their Brahman and Kurmi neighbours. But then the Ráj Kumars [redacted] from over the Gumti, and by degrees gained the supremacy throughout the pargana. The Musalmans [redacted] later, probably in the days of the Jaunpur kingdom, the first traditionally being Saiyid Shuja Kirmani, who drove out the Bhars. In the days of Timur came Sheikh Mahdum Maruf, the holy man of Aldeman, and founded Hindubad and several other places with [redacted] similar termination; but after the death of Aurangzeb the descendants of the Saiyids and Sheikhs found the Ráj Kumars too strong, and migrated to Gorakhpur, Patna, and elsewhere. The Musalmans [redacted] [redacted] eight whole villages and portions of twelve others in the pargana.

Besides the [redacted] deserted shrines [redacted] Aldeman, there are several sacred places in the pargana, at which fairs are held, [redacted] list of which will be found in the appendix. The chief are, Dera, separately described; Hamidpur, the home of the Bais, where there is a well known shrine of Debi; Mansapur, Aheta, Bharonadi, and Begethua. At Aheta is the family idol of the Sakarwars, Karre Deo, [redacted] stone image brought from Fatehpur Sikri, and here [redacted] clansmen assemble yearly [redacted] the first Tuesday in *Jeth*. At Mansapur lived Damar Das, [redacted] Raghubansi, who turned *faqir*: [redacted] was succeeded by Nihal Das, who [redacted] acquired [redacted] [redacted] built [redacted] tank, into which he poured water from all [redacted] well known Hindu bathing places and made [redacted] very holy. Bathing fairs are held here twice a year, in [redacted] [redacted] *Kartik*, [redacted] large numbers [redacted] [redacted] honour to the shrine of Damar [redacted]

Bharonadi is sacred to the name of Dharmangat, a descendant of Mutkar, the Pande; he was murdered by the Rájkumars, who lost the village. The martyr's memory is honoured yearly in *Kuar*. Begethus contains a temple of Hanuman. His shrine was lost for many centuries, but about a hundred years ago a Bairagi named Ram Parshad Das of Ajodhya found it, and the place has since gained a great reputation, the country folk considering it only second to Ajodhya itself: the great fair is held in *Siwan*. In the place are two tanks, called Makri Kund and Hatia Haran. When Hanuman was sent to get the charmed herb from the Himalayas to heal Lachhman's wound, he tarried here on his way and bathed in the Makri Kund, whither Makri, a fairy of the court of Indra, had been relegated in the form of a tadpole. His magic touch restored the fairy, who proved of great assistance to Hanuman, for he wanted to kill Kalnima, the uncle of Rawan, who had been sent to stop him. He feared the sin of Brahmanicide, but he no longer desisted when Makri told him he could gain absolution by bathing in Hatia Haran. This he did.

AMETHI Pargana, Tahsil AMETHI.

This large and important pargana occupies the south-western corner of the district, being bounded on the south by the district of Partabgarh, on the east by Asal and Miranpur, on the north by Musafirkhana and Gaura Jamun, and on the west by the Rai Bareli district. In shape it is nearly quadrangular, with an area of 191,889 square miles. The pargana has been held for many generations by a single clan of Rájputs, the Bandhalgotis. The chief landowner is the Rája of Amethi, while almost the only others are the taluqdar of Shahgarh and a few Bandhalgoti communities. In the north along the Gaura Jamun borders a few villages are owned by the Kanhpuria taluqdar of Bhawan Shahpur. An account of the Bandhalgotis and their villages will be found in chapter III. The population in 1901 numbered 176,493 souls. There has been a considerable increase since 1891, but the previous year the number of inhabitants was only 159,618. Mussalmans numbered only 9,343 persons in 1901—a very low proportion in Oudh.

The pargana is remarkable chiefly for the enormous stretches of barren *śar* soil. A popular saying is *Gar hota Amethi śar, Rāja hota dehta dūsar*, which being interpreted is: "If there had been no *śar* in Amethi, the Rāja would be a second deity." The non-assessable in 1902 amounted to over 59,000 acres or 30·8 per cent. Another noticeable feature is the large grove area, covering 12,140 or 6·3 per cent. The predominant growth is *nahua*: mango groves comparatively. The Rāja is the owner of almost all the groves in the estate, and a regular tree tax is collected in the same way as rent. The cultivated area is 96,000 or 50·2 per cent. There has been a large increase of cultivation since the time of the first regular settlement, amounting to nearly 1 per cent.

The soil of the pargana is of but average quality. The *goini* is small, being in all only 12 per cent.: on the other hand, the outlying and poorer soil classed as *padu* reaches the high figure of 30 per cent.—a fact which is no doubt due in great measure to the amount of *śar*, portions of which are occasionally cultivated in a tentative fashion with but little result. About half the cultivated area is irrigated in ordinary years, tanks and wells being employed to about an equal extent. The number of masonry wells has, everywhere, very largely increased during the past thirty years, and there are now about 8,500 of them. Tanks and swamps abound in the north-west portion towards Gaura Jamun, this tract lying low and being subject to floods. The principal stretches of water are the Naya jhil and the Rāja-ka-bandh, which have already been described in the district account.

The principal rabi staples are barley, wheat, and pulses, while in the kharif rice forms two-thirds of the whole harvest. Very little sugarcane or poppy is grown, probably on account of the class of cultivators. High caste tenants, Brahmans and Thakurs, cultivate more than half of the arable land, paying a low rate, varying from Rs. 6-10-4 to Rs. 2-7-1 per acre. Next come Ahirs and Muraos. They are excellent cultivators, and nearly all the land, but enormous rents, averaging nearly Rs. 11 per acre in the best part of the pargana.

About 15,000 are held by under-proprietors and occupancy tenants, while cultivate roughly 10,500

The present revenue demand is Rs. 2,66,805, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre on the whole area, and Rs. 2-6-0 for each of cultivation. At the summary settlement jama Rs. 1,67,720, and the first regular settlement Rs. 2,17,576, which shows a very large enhancement on each occasion.

Communications are good. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the pargana, with stations at Raipur-Amethi and Gauriganj, both of which places thriving bazars are growing up. They are both administered under the Village Sanitation Act, which was extended to them in 1900.

From Gauriganj roads branch off to Jais and Sultanpur, both partly metalled, while other unmetalled lines lead to Jagdispur, Musafirkhana, and Raipur. The metalled road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur passes through Raipur, and good unmetalled tracks lead to Lalganj, Lambhua, and Partabgarh.

The Raja of Amethi has done good work in metalling the roads near his residence, Rām-nagar, about two miles from Raipur. Rām-nagar is a prosperous little village: also Bhat-gawan, in the north-west corner, and Shahgarh, at both of which markets are held.

AMETHI Tahsil.

This is composed of the two parganas of Amethi and Asal, which have been separately noticed in length. For an account of the physical aspect of the sub-division the reader is referred to the pargana articles. The tahsil is fortunate in possessing a railway, as the Amethi pargana is traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which has stations at Raipur-Amethi and Gauriganj, both of which places there are flourishing bazars. Roads are numerous and good. A metalled line runs from Sultanpur to Amethi, and a second road branches west from this at Dhamaur in the Sultanpur tahsil, running to Gauriganj, and is parallel with the railway to Rai Bareli. This road is metalled for part of its length. From Gauriganj a road goes to Amethi

and on to Partabgarh, with camping grounds ■ Gauriganj and Amethi, where there is also ■ bungalow. Other roads run from Amethi, ■ of them leading south to Salon in Rai Bareli, and the other to Piparpur and Chanda. From Gauriganj three minor tracks branch off to Jampur and Jagdispur, to Musafirkhana, and to Kurwar through Aliganj ■ the Lucknow-Jaunpur road.

The extreme east of Asal is traversed by the Allahabad-Fyzabad road and railway. There is ■ bungalow ■ Tirsundi and a station named Piparpur, but situate at ■ short distance from ■ place.

Besides Gauriganj and Raipur, the only places of any importance in the tahsil ■ Rámnagar, the home of the Rája, ■ fair sized flourishing village, and Piparpur, the capital of Asal and ■ police station. Bhatgaon is a decaying market place in the north-west corner of the tahsil, and Shahgarh, ■ thriving village and the residence of a taluqdar, is possibly worthy of mention.

For purposes of criminal jurisdiction the tahsil is divided into the police circles of Gauriganj, Raipur, and Piparpur. In addition to these, 30 villages in the north belong to the Musafir-khana circle. Pasis ■ numerous throughout the sub-division, and give ■ considerable amount of trouble from time to time.

The whole of the tahsil belongs to the munsifi of Musafir-khana.

The tahsil possesses an anglo-vernacular school ■ Rámnagar, supported by the Rája, by whom it ■ built as ■ Victoria memorial. It teaches up to the middle standard. There are 18 vernacular primary schools and 13 indigenous schools supported by Government with grants in aid. The ■ important of these are those at Raipur, Gauriganj, Piparpur, and Bhatgawan.

The population of the tahsil in 1901 numbered 217,207 persons, of whom 106,583 ■ males and 110,624 females. ■ very largely predominate, as Musalmans numbered only 11,008. ■ Brahmans, 33,783, Ahirs, 32,806, ■ Chamars, 20,348. ■ to ■ Thakurs, who belong chiefly to the Bachgoti and Bandhalgoti clans.

well represented castes are Kurmis, Koris, Muraois, Kahars, Pasias, and Gadariyas. Most of the Musalmans are of low caste, being chiefly Gujars, Dhums, and Darzis.

The population is almost wholly agricultural, and there are no manufactures of any importance whatever. There are numbers of Barias in the large bazars of Gauriganj and Raipur, but fully seven-eighths of the population are engaged in agriculture or the management of land.

ASAI Pargana, Tahsil AMETHI.

This small pargana lies east of Amethi and north of Patti in the Partabgarh district. The area is 66 square miles or 44,886 acres, of which 22,235 or 50 per cent. are cultivated. Of the remainder 2,524 are under groves. There are 97 villages, of which 83 belong to the Bachgotis, whose original seat in Oudh lies a few miles south in Patti. Seven villages are owned by the Bilkhar Chhatris, the predecessors of the Bachgotis, and all the villages except two are owned by zamindars. The two *taluqdari* villages are Mangra, belonging to the Rāja of Hasanpur, and Amarpur, belonging to Babu Surajpal Singh of Anta in Partabgarh. Of the rest 67 are *bhaiyachara* mahāls, 16 hold in joint *samindari* tenure, five in perfect *pattidari*, and seven under the imperfect *pattidari* system. The Government demand under the present settlement is Rs. 52,206, being at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre of arable land. This moderate assessment is no doubt necessary, considering the nature of the population, high castes being in an unusual proportion. At the summary settlement the demand was fixed at Rs. 36,893: this was followed by a demand of Rs. 42,560 at the first regular settlement. The steady growth of the population points to the material prosperity and development of the pargana, although the amount of *scar* precludes any further large extension of cultivation.

The only village of any importance in the pargana is Piparpur, the capital, where there is a police station and a small bazar. Other markets are Durgapur and Tirsundi on the high road. This is the main road from Allahabad to Fyzabad, that passes through Sultanpur, skirts the boundary of the pargana.

and till recently formed the sole means of communication with the outside world, for a fourth class track leading to Amethi, and continuing eastwards from Piparpur to Lambhua. There is a bungalow and encamping ground at Tirsundi. The Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, now in process of completion, passes through the centre of the pargana, running parallel to the main road, and has a station at Piparpur.

The population of the recent census of 1901 numbered 40,714, being the equivalent of 616 to the square mile. Musalmans are few, amounting to no more than 1,665 or 4·1 per cent. In 1881 the total was 39,116, which rose to 42,247 in 1891—a figure which is probably abnormal, as is the case throughout the district. The cultivating classes are mainly Brahmans, Thakurs, and Ahirs. The rents are high, varying from Rs. 11-4-0 paid by the few Muraos to Rs. 4-11-9 paid by Thakurs for the poorer soil. The general average for the whole pargana is somewhat over Rs. 7 per acre.

The chief crops are rice, *jadr*, and *bajra* in the kharif, while in the rabi the lead is taken by barley, followed by wheat, gram, and peas. Sugarcane is not largely grown, and the area under this crop amounts to only 2 per cent. of the cultivated acreage. This is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the *goind* is very small, not amounting to more than 8·5 per cent. Irrigation extends to about one-fifth of the cultivated area. It is carried on by means of the many wells, and also from the tanks and jhils, of which the most important are the Bhojpur and Kotwa jhil.

The pargana was formerly known as Mangra Martha: it was taken possession of by Asal Rai, son of Bariar Singh, a leader of the Bachgotis, who called it after his own name. It is now frequently called by the name of Tappa Asal.

The Bachgotis of Asal have apparently always lived as a coparcenary body. Their traditions go back to a time when a single share was represented by six thousand *bighas*, but now it has sunk, owing to minute sub-division, to about 3·4 acres. The principal villages are those of Tirsundi, Kalianpur, Piparpur, and Bhadar. In character they are indolent and apathetic. The Millett is a story as an illustration of the condition and

audacity: "On the arrival ■ ■ ■ government official among them, they pointed out him the tombs of various of his predecessors, disapproval of whose rule they had testified by successful armed resistance; and, as ■ appropriate comment ■ this cheerful occasion, requested him to carefully observe those monuments, and bear their import well in mind in the administration of his office!"

BANDHUA KALAN, Pargana MIRANPUR, Tahsil SULTANPUR.

A large village, lying six miles west of Sultanpur, and half a mile south of the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, in latitude $26^{\circ} 18'$ north and longitude 82° east. It belongs to the Rájá of Hasanpur, whose home lies about ■ mile to the north. A ■ track connects Hasanpur with Bandhua, and leads on to Dhamaur on the Rai Bareli road. It is a very good village, level, but with several depressions, and a fertile soil, with ample means of irrigation. It is noteworthy as being the ■ of the only manufacture in the district, that of brass and *phál* ware; but the trade is declining, owing to the inferiority of the design and the high prices charged by the Thatheras, who are naturally being undersold by dealers from elsewhere. The trade is still, however, of considerable local importance. There is ■ substantial bazar here, with well built houses, ■ of them adorned with carving, which gives ■ air of prosperity to the place: it is known ■ Husainganj and stands to the east of the town ■ the Lucknow road. It would be ■ great boon if the half mile of road connecting Bandhua with the outer world ■ widened and metalled, for the existing track is very bad in the rains. Large fairs are held here in May and September, in honour of Baba Sahaj Ram, ■ famous Nanak ■ *faqír* who lived here, and whose tomb is in the village to the west of the main site. The *sangat* ■ shrine is tended by the best known Hindu *mahant* in the district: he enjoys the endowment, secured by some underproprietary rights in this and ■ neighbouring villages. The *mahant* lives in Bandhua, with a large establishment ■ disciples. The ■ school ■ Hasanpur. The population in ■ numbered 2,526, of whom ■ are Mussalmans. ■ are strongly represented.

BARAUNSA, Pargana BARAUNSA, Tahsil SULTANPUR.

A large scattered village, lying on the road from Sultanpur to Dostpur, in latitude $26^{\circ} 15'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 14'$ east, about 11 miles from the former and two miles from the boundary of the pargana, to which it gives its name. It was originally composed of 12 hamlets, and hence obtained the name of Baraunsa. It has a population of 1,384 inhabitants, according to the returns of the 1901 census, most of whom are Shukul Brahmans, to whom the village belongs, being held on imperfect *pattikari* tenure, with the exception of the Ayulpur mahál on the west, a property of 60 acres owned by a banker of Huzampur. Musalmans number but 53. A lower primary school was opened here in 1896, in a building provided by the headman. The camping ground is well known by the name of the Paturia Bagh, being half-way between Sultanpur and Kadipur. In the southern half of the village there is a series of swamps, which occasionally overflow and do considerable damage. On the whole, the village is a fair one, but the land on the northern border and in the south is light and poor.

BARAUNSA Pargana, Tahsil SULTANPUR.

This pargana forms the northern half of the Sultanpur tahsil, being separated from Miranpur by the river Gumti, which forms the southern boundary. On the north lies the district of Fyzabad, and on the east it is bounded by Aldemau, while the Isauli pargana closes it in on the west. Like the two last mentioned parganas, Baraunsa once formed part of Fyzabad, and composed a portion of the Bharthipur tahsil of that district. It was transferred to Sultanpur in 1869.

In its general aspect the pargana consists of high land with a firm, loamy soil except in the east, where the level sinks and the soil becomes stiffer, with a tendency to clay. Besides the Gumti, the only streams are the Majhui in the north, which hardly affects this pargana, and the Jamwaria nala, which flows into the Gumti. Along the latter river the land is often broken by ravines; there is very little taráí, and consequently but small fear of floods. There are several depressions, not deep enough to be lakes, the chief of which are the Raidaha, Naraiyan, and

Sita Kund. All of these ■■■■ to do damage in wet seasons. The total ■■■■ is 167,775 acres or 262 square miles. Of this, ■■■■ time of settlement, 101,067 acres, ■■■■ nearly ■■ per cent., ■■■■ cultivated, ■ very high proportion. Although there is room for ■■■■ further extension of the ■■■■ under the plough, it is ■■■■ be deprecated, ■■■■ the margin left for pasturage ■■■■ small. The ■■■■ occupied by groves ■■■■ 10,704 ■■■■ ■■■■ 6·4 per cent., ■■■■ figure ■■■■ shows ■■■■ appreciable decrease in the last thirty years. Irrigation extends to about 40 per cent. of the cultivated ■■■■. The settlement returns under this head ■■■■ valueless on account of the nature of the ■■■■ of record. Wells and tanks are used, the former somewhat predominating. There ■■■■ nearly 8,000 masonry wells, about ■■■■ third of which have been constructed within the ■■■■ thirty years.

In the kharif rice constitutes nearly three-quarters of the whole harvest. Sugarcane is grown to the extent of about 7 per cent. of the autumn crop, and *jûr* occupies about the ■■■■ position. In the rabi peas and gram come easily first, occupying about ■■■■ per cent. of the sown area, followed by wheat and barley.

The cultivating body is chiefly represented by Brahmans, Thakurs, Kurmis, and Ahirs. Of these Kurmis naturally pay the highest rent, from Rs. 8-3-6 to Rs. 4-5-9 per ■■■■ according ■■■■ the quality of the land. Thakurs pay the least, their rent-rate per ■■■■ varying from Rs. 6-4-2 to Rs. 2-11-6, ■■■■ figure that betokens a general low average. The revenue demand now amounts to Rs. 2,19,095, as against Rs. 1,44,202 ■■■■ the summary settlement, and Rs. 1,81,474 ■■■■ the first regular settlement. The present incidence is Rs. 2-3-9 per ■■■■ of cultivation, and Rs. 1-5-0 over the whole ■■■■.

The proprietary body is chiefly composed of Khansadas, Brahmans, Bachgotis, Râjkumars, Raghubansis, and Chauhans. Thakurs, as ■■■■ whole, greatly predominate. The Brahman element is represented by the Mahârâja of Ajodhya, who ■■■■ the Bharthipur ■■■■. There are ■■■■ *taluqdari* mahâls out of ■■■■ total ■■■■. Of ■■■■ rest ■■■■ are held in single ■■■■ joint *zamindari*, ■■■■ 151 belong to coparcenary bodies, who chiefly ■■■■ in imperfect *pattidari*. ■■■■ the Mahârâja of Ajodhya, ■■■■ ■■■■ taluqdars are ■■■■ Bachgotis of Kurwar ■■■■ Samrathpur, ■■■■ ■■■■.

Hasanpur, Maniarpur, and Gangeo, and Gargbansis Khapradih and Sihipur. Of these only Samrathpur, Khapradih, Gangeo situated in this pargana, and the others belong mainly to the neighbouring pargana of Miranpur, while Sihipur within borders of Fyzabad. Gangeo is a Bachgoti Khan-estate, consisting of villages and four portions, and paying revenue of Rs. 14,814. The present taluqdar is Muhammad Abd-ur-Rahman Khan, who is descended from the Hasanpur stock. Samrathpur is offshoot of the Kurwar estate, and is present by a lady, the Bahusin of Walipur. This estate, which should in time return to Kurwar, consists of villages and four portions. It is hopelessly encumbered.

The story of how the Gargbansis obtained their share of the Maniarpur estate is told in chapter III. The Baraunsa portion of their holdings consists of the mahals of Churma, belonging to the Thakurain of Khapradih, and Lakhecha, a part of the Sihipur taluqa. Both for some years under the Court of Wards, but were released in December 1900. Churma consists of whole villages and 26 pattis, while Lakhecha is composed of 24 villages 17 pattis. The profits of both are small owing to the amount of sub-settlement, and little can be done to improve the properties. For the account of the Bhadaiyan estate, see the article that village and also chapter III.

Communications are very good. There is a railway, but the metalled road to Fyzabad bisects the pargana from south to north, crossing the Gumti by an old pile bridge Sultanpur. There is an encamping ground and a police station Kurebhar, where a smaller road it, leading from Jaisinghpur to Haliapur. From Sultanpur a road leads to Baraunsa and Kadipur, part of which is metalled. An unmetalled road also branches off the main road to Akbarpur in the Fyzabad district. Besides these there several minor tracks. The pargana will have benefit of the Fyzabad-Allahabad Railway, which will run north from Sultanpur to Kurebhar and into the Fyzabad district.

Since destruction of Sultanpur there have been towns in the pargana. Bharthipur was once headquarters, it is quite insignificant. Maing, Majhwar

are large Thakur villages on the river bank. Baraunsa, the capital of the pargana, is merely a large village of Brahman agriculturists. The population of the pargana at the census of 1901 was 163,110, of whom 80,349 were males and 82,761 females. Musalmans numbered 48,308 — about 13 per cent., — a rather high proportion for this district. Previous enumerations gave totals of 138,286 in 1881 and 157,010 in 1891, which shows a high rate of increase that has been fully maintained of late years.

The pargana was known by the name of Bilahri in the days of Akbar, and this name survived till annexation, the general name then being Baraunsa *wrf* Bilahri.

BAZARSHUKUL, *Pargana JAGDISPUR, Tahsil MUHAFFIRKIANA.*

An old village in the extreme north-east of the district, situated on the road from Iuhana to Rudauli in Bara Banki, in latitude $26^{\circ}36'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ}35'$ east. It is at the very borders of the Bara Banki district, and close to the confines of Rai Bareilly and Fyzabad. A second road runs east and joins the Rai Bareilly-Fyzabad metalled road about 10 miles from Jagdispur. Bazar Shukul lies in the revenue tahsil of Mawaiya Rahmatgarh, an excellent village in a very prosperous condition, in spite of the enormous rents. It contains a police station and a market. The population in 1901 numbered 3,336, of whom 285 were Musalmans. Banias are the preponderating Hindu caste in point of numbers, but the village entirely belongs to Shukul Brahman pattidars, who bought it some time ago from the Thakurs. The bazar is an important one, and a considerable trade of varying kind is carried on, as well as in the Dhansar Rajput, an adjoining village, belonging to the Pali estate, where is a flourishing hide and sugar market. This remote village was formerly the headquarters of one Bhure Khan, a notorious freebooter.* It is a very turbulent neighbourhood.

BHADAIYAN, *Pargana MIRANPUR, Tahsil SULTANPUR.*

A village with an encamping ground on the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, lying at a distance of 10 miles south-east

* The history of this man see Sleeman's *Indo-Afghanistan*, II.

Sultanpur and two miles south of the right bank of the Gumti, in latitude $26^{\circ} 10'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 11'$ east. Bhadaiyan is the headquarters of a joint Rāj Kumar taluqa, and is said to be the cradle of this clan. The present owners — Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ shares consisting of 25 villages and 16 portions, and Babu Bishnath Singh, who holds one share — composed of 21 villages and 9 portions. Most of the property lies in pargana Baraunsa. Two whole villages and parts of three others — hold in sub-settlement. The — have in former years eked out their profits by indigo making, but the business has not prospered of late. The property of Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh — for some years under the Court of Wards, who kept the estate solvent. The other share is, however, heavily encumbered, and — a civil decree has been obtained against the owner, the disintegration of the property is imminent. The old fort of the Rāj Kumars, known — Garhi Kandai Bakhsh, stands to the west of the main site.

A small share in the village belongs to Babu Ugarsen Singh, taluqdar of Meopur Dhaurua, but it has been mortgaged to a Brahman money lender of Bamhangaon.

The village consists of eight hamlets, and had in 1901 a total population of 2,461, of whom 230 are Musalmans. There is a flourishing upper primary school here, which is strongly supported by Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh. The Bhadaiyan encamping ground is about a mile off to the south-east along the Jaunpur road. To the west of the village stood a large jungle, where the rebel forces in 1858 made a stand when Oudh — being pacified. This has since been altogether reclaimed, and — moderately good and slightly undulating land. A large water — runs right through the main site, draining northward into — Gumti; it — bridged where the road — it. Except on its immediate banks, the north of the road has a fair amount of level ground. Towards the — it begins to undulate, and this feature of — landscape — on getting — defined till the high ridge — reached, and the low semi-khadir plot beyond in the north-east, fringed by the river. The soil here — light and sandy — the crop uncertain. Nearly one-fourth of — cultivated area — the village — with Maha-Brahmans, who pay

insufficient rents. Six masonry wells, and sixty earthen ones, are used for irrigation. Earthen wells last for eight years.

CHANDA, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

This village, which gives its name to the pargana, lies on the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur, at a distance of 12 miles from the district headquarters, in latitude $26^{\circ}4'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ}20'$ east. There is a military encamping ground here, but nothing else of importance. A road runs from Partabgarh through Chanda to Kadipur. The village consists of six mahals, all belonging to Rájwars, and contains, together with Partabpur Kamaicha, the adjoining village, a population of 1,406 inhabitants, who are chiefly Brahmans and Thakurs. The bazar was formerly a district board *sarai*, but such it proved unprofitable, and was sold to the taluqdar of Kathra, a village some two miles to the north-west, who converted it to its present use. Chanda was well known in Mutiny history, and before, as one of the minor centres of administration in this district. A chakladar lived here, and the site of his fort, to the south-east of the main village, is now *nasul* property. The place also gives its name to the Jaunpur pargana of Chanda.

CHANDA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

This pargana lies in the south-eastern corner of the district, being separated from Aldeman on the east and north by the river Gumti; to the west lies the Miranpur pargana of the Sultanpur tahsil; while on the south the boundary is formed by the districts of Partabgarh and Jaunpur. Eight villages belonging to the pargana lie within the confines of the Jaunpur district, two being at a distance of two miles from the border, while the other six lie about ten miles from it.

The total area consists of 83,740 acres or 130 square miles. In appearance it is fairly level, draining for the most part towards the Gumti, in the neighbourhood of which river the soil is sandy and broken up by ravines. To the south-west there is a water-course, composed of a chain of swamps, which runs south into Partabgarh. In the south there is also a small nala, which flows into the Gumti. There are several large jhils, the largest of

being of Holapur in the eastern portion, while the most important of the others are the Beldauri, Lambhua, and Amrupur swamps. Generally speaking, the soil in the northern part of the pargana is loam, except in the neighbourhood of the river, where it inclines to *bhār*: to the south of the Jaunpur road the prevailing element is clay. About three miles south of the Gumti, in the village of Dewar, *multāni matti*, used for dyeing cloth, is found in great quantity. The village lies on the bank of a rain-stream, and the earth is found in a layer of about six inches in thickness at a depth of three feet.

Of the total 50,100 acres or nearly 100 per cent. is cultivated, and 2,148 or 25·6 per cent. is unculturable waste. Groves 4,723 or 5·6 per cent. of the total. There is a good deal of *asar* in the pargana, and it is improbable that it will ever be broken up. The principal crops here grown are rice and *juār* in the kharif, and in the rabi barley, pulses, and wheat. A fair amount of sugarcane is grown. The principal cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Ahirs, Kurmis, and Muraos. High castes preponderate, and pay a considerably lower rate, which ranges in the case of Brahmans from Rs. 6-8-4 to Rs. 8-6-6 per acre, while Muraos pay rent ranging from Rs. 9-6-8 to Rs. 7-4-7 according to the nature of the land. Means of irrigation are plentiful, and as much as 54·9 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered in ordinary years. Masonry wells are comparatively scarce, but earthen wells abound; the greater proportion, however, of the irrigation is effected from tanks and dhils.

The revenue, as fixed at the recent settlement, is Rs. 1,19,505, the incidence being Rs. 1-6-10 per acre of the whole area, and Rs. 2-6-9 per acre of cultivation,—a rate that betokens good soil and a high standard of husbandry. At the summary settlement the jama was fixed at Rs. 68,783, and in 1873 at Rs. 1,00,235.

There are 240 villages in the pargana, sub-divided into 537 mahāls. Of these 249 are managed by taluqdars, and 190 by coparcenary bodies, chiefly on the imperfect *pattidari* system. There are 98 *zamindari* mahāls. The *zamindars* hold over 90 per cent. of the pargana. They are nearly all Bachgotis, of the Rāj Kumar and

Rājwar clans. Next to them come a few Kayasths and Brah-

The total population in 1901 was 79,455, of whom only 6,040 were Muslims. This shows a large decrease in the last ten years, for, though the total in 1881 was only 76,790, in 1891 it had risen to 85,229.

The metalled road from Lucknow to Jaunpur passes through the pargana, with an encamping ground at Chanda, the pargana capital, but which is only a small village. A third class road runs from Partabgarh to Chanda, continuing its route to Kadi-pur. From Dhopap the Gumti two tracks lead to Lambhua, the police station, and Chanda.

There are no towns in the pargana. The chief places are Munipur, which is practically in the Jaunpur district, a thriving little bazar with a number of sugar refineries. Rāmgarh, Shiugarh, and Lambhua are large villages, but they are only noticeable for their population. There is an important fair at Dhopap, a bathing place in mauza Shahgarh on the Gumti. Rāma, on his way from Lanka to Ajodhya, here stopped to bathe in the Gumti, and to wash away the sin of Brahmanicide incurred in the achievement of his victory over Rāvana. The place, having thus become sanctified, attracts large crowds of pilgrims, who assemble here in *Jeth*, at the *Dasehra*, and again in *Kartik*. The place is noticed separately.

Another sacred place is Paparghāt, where a fair is held in hot months of *Kuar* and *Chait* in honour of Mari Bhawani, whose image wrought such havoc among the forces of Safdar Jang, the Nawāb Wazir. The story goes that, when the Nawāb openly sounded the drum of rebellion against the enfeebled Emperor of Delhi, he set out to build a city at Paparghāt. The Emperor, hearing of this, sent him a robe of honour, carefully wrapped up in a parcel. Inside he found the image of Mari Bhawani, which the Emperor selected as an appropriate gift. Forthwith the whole army of the Nawāb was smitten with cholera, and the place was abandoned to the goddess. The walls of Safdar Jang are still to be traced here. There is no temple, but the centre of sanctity is a *neem* tree, where the goddess is said to reside.

At Arjunpur in the south-west of the pargana is a large ruined fort built by Islam Shah. Little more than the foundations exist. It is said to have been called Makarkola, and there is still a village known as Sarai Makarkola close by. At Bikhari Dhopap there is an ancient mound, the remains of a town said to have been built by Vikramaditya, who is here worshipped as a hero. There is a fragmentary statue, which is much venerated, ascribed to Vikramaditya.

The taluqdars who hold property in this pargana reside elsewhere for the most part. The chief is the Rájá of Dora in Aldeman, the taluqdars of Nanemau and Meopur Dahla in Aldeman and Bhadaian in Miranpur. The Rámpur taluqa is a small property belonging to Rájwars, and is now under the Court of Wards. Another taluqa is Garahpur, held for nearly seventy years by an old Durgbansi lady, who married the Rájwar owner and was left a widow at 12, and managed her property herself with considerable success. She died in 1897, leaving a will. The estate was given to Sheoraj Singh, a Durgbansi Thakur of Partabgarh, a relation of the Thakurain, under Act I of 1869. Partabpur is another small taluqa, composed of two villages and a large number of coparcenary maháls. Those three estates are all the ancestral property of the Rájwars, who are practically confined to this part of the district. They are the descendants of Bariar Singh, the Bachgoti chief, whose eldest son was Gunghe Singh, the founder of the Rájwar clan. He was the elder brother of the founder of the Bachgoti Rájkumar branch. Since the days of Januibhan, the great-grandson of the founder, Gunghe Singh, who was distinguished alike for his martial prowess and intellectual ability, and took upon himself the title of Rájá, after asserting and proving his claim to rule his brethren, the history of the clan has been unmarked by any incident of historical importance. The Rájwars have kept very closely together, and the most striking peculiarity they present is the extraordinary complexity of their tenures.

CHANDAUR, *Pargana BARAUNSA, Tehsil SULTANPUR.*

A large and somewhat scattered village on the north bank of the Gumti, three miles from the Haliapur-Akbarpur

road, and 15 miles north-west of Sultanpur, in latitude $26^{\circ} 25'$ north and longitude 82° . The place described by General Sleeman as an ideal site for a cantonment. The Gumti bounds the south and south-east, all the land in the neighbourhood of the river being taráí, safe in ordinary seasons, but liable to be swept by the river in wet years, as happened in 1891. The old bank of the river is formed by a high ridge, where the land is light and sandy. In the north of the village there is a large watercourse, which runs off into Raghupur. All the land in its vicinity is sandy and cut up by ravines. There are a few tanks and masonry wells.

Chandaúr belongs to a number of Bais Thakurs, in number, many of whom reside here, while the rest live in the adjoining villages of Khara and Rám Nagar. Much of the land is mortgaged, and the smaller sharers very poor, owing to their frequent indulgence in litigation. It is one of the largest *bhaiyachara* maháls in the district. The population is 2,129. Thakurs predominate, followed by Brahmans and Ahirs.

DERA, Pargana ALDEMAU, Tahsil KADIPUR.

A considerable village of some 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Gumti, about six miles north-west from Kadipur, in latitude $26^{\circ} 13'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 18'$ east. The village lies to the south of the road from Sultanpur to Kadipur, and is a branch leading to Lambhua. It deserves mention as being the headquarters of the Rájá of Dera, the chief of the Bachgoti Rájkumars. It was here that Rájá Rustam Sah received the fugitives from Sultanpur in the Mutiny, and kept them till he could send them in safety to Allahabad. The place is in the heart of the Rájkumar territory. Close to it on the west is Nanemaú, and to the east is Paras Patti. Dera also is a highly interesting locality on account of its mythical associations. Here it was that Chandra bathed after performing a similar ceremony at Dhopap. He is said to have crossed the Gumti here from Dhopap, and to have performed the lamp sacrifice, whence the place was called Dipnagar. The change of name to Dera took place a long time ago, but the date is unknown. A fair is held at the place annually, and

numbers of persons flock to the spot from a distance to bathe in the river. The village of Harsen, which adjoins Dera, is also revered for its associations; for here it is said that Rám Chandra slept after his sacrifice in Dera.

DHOPAP, *Pargana CHANDA, Tahsil KADIPUR.*

A sacred bathing place on the south bank of the Gumti, on the road from Lambhua to Dera in Aldemau, in latitude $28^{\circ} 11'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 18'$ east. The ghat is situated in the village of Shahgarh, which is thus described by Major Vost: "There are the ruins of two forts and an ancient town, situated on the right bank of the Gumti, or Dhutapapa river. It is named in the *Vishnu Purana* in this locality. The fort in the better state of preservation is locally believed to have been erected by Sher Shah Suri. It overhangs the river, which in front of it comes from the east, and, forming a loop, takes a sharp turn to the south-east. Its walls are built of small bricks of the Musalman period. A well 108 inches in diameter exists in its north wall, and inside the fort there is a handsome Hindu temple recently erected. Outside the west side of this fort there formerly existed another, but only traces of its walls remain. The bricks are of the small kind. To the west, south-west, and south of the two forts lay the town, which is of considerable extent and contained many brick buildings, which were protected from attack by a moat, which was supplied from the Gumti. The city probably goes back to an early date, for from a site a little to the north-west of the smaller fort quantities of large bricks have been excavated. A few are built into a gateway south-west from the fort of which leads into the bazar." Old coins are found here in some numbers, including those of the Kushans, Buddhists, Pathan Sultans, the Kings of Jaunpur, and Suris. Mr. Burn suggests that the mint town of Shahgarh, inscribed on some of the Suri coins, should be identified with this place. Behind the principal fort is a three-domed mosque in a dilapidated condition, known as the Madrasa, which probably belongs to the Jaunpur period. On some of its walls is a *kalima*, Musalman creed engraved in stone. On

eastern face of the fort many carved and squared stones, which evidently belonged to ancient Hindu temples. Nearly all the houses in the village are built of burnt brick, and here and there may be seen bits of carving collected from the ruins. Below the fort is the famous Dhopap ghât, where pious Hindus follow the example of Râma in washing away their sins in the river. The story goes that the mythical monarch here obtained absolution for the sin of slaying the giant Râvana on his return from Ceylon. The present ghât is a magnificent structure built by the Râja of Dera, who owns the place. Fairs are held here at the full moon of *Chait* and *Kartik*.

DOSTPUR, *Pargana ALDEMAU, Tehsil KADIPUR.*

Dostpur, the only town in the Kadipur tahsil, lies in the north of the Aldemau pargana, on the bank of the Majhui, which is here crossed by a fine old masonry bridge built in the days of the Nawâbs by a chakladar. It is situated in latitude $26^{\circ} 18'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 28'$ east, at a distance of 25 miles from Sultanpur, ten miles from Bilwai, and ten miles from Birsinghpur. Dostpur is but a relic of its former self, for in the time of the Kings of Oudh it was a well known Muhammadan centre, and there are still several respectable Musalman families, many of whom are in government employ. It now contains a police station and a middle vernacular school with an attendance of over 100 pupils. Attached to the school is a boarding house, and an excellent playground. There is also a small girls' school. The bazar here is of some local importance, for Dostpur is well situated, on the road leading to Sultanpur and Malipur railway station, and another crossing this from Jaunpur to Akbarpur in the Fyzabad district. The population in 1901 was 3,418, of whom 1,480 are Musalmans—an unusual proportion for this district. The site belongs to the Râjkumar taluqdars of Meopur Dahla and Dera of pargana Aldemau, who hold equal shares. The latter's portion is allotted for maintenance to his aunt, the widow of the late Râja, Rustam Sah, who rescued the Sultanpur Europeans in 1857. It is sub-settled with three Sakarwar Thakurs, who live at Karheta, three miles off. The Sakarwars formerly lived in the neighbourhood, but they were

reduced to subordination by ■■■ Rāj Kumars several centuries ago. There is ■ village bank here of recent origin.

DWARKA, *Pargana ALDEMAU, Tahsil KADIPUR.*

An old site that ■ longer ■■■ gives its name to a village, situated within the limits of Hinduabad, in the south-east ■■■ of the district. It ■■ once, however, ■ place of ■■■ importance, for its fort, which overhangs the left bank of the Gumti, was the great stronghold of the Rāj Kumars of Meopur. It ■■■ held by Zalim Singh, and then by his sons, Pahlwan Singh, Zo- ■■■ Singh, and Sangram Singh, and all of these used to wage ■■■ their neighbours from Dwarka, carrying ■ their depredations ■ all ■■■ and habitually plundering all the boats that passed the fort. On two occasions they intercepted the pay sent from Jaunpur to the troops at Sultanpur, and consequently in 1812 it ■■■ thought necessary to make ■ example of them. The 42nd Native Infantry ■■■ sent from Sultanpur, reinforced by artillery and infantry from Benares, and by the chakladar, Ghulam Husain, the whole under the command of Colonel Faithfull. The fort was breached and taken by assault, the place being defended by Sarabdan Singh, son of Sangram Singh. The place ■■■ occupied by British troops for several years, the site of the cantonments being marked by an old well and ■■■ *pin* trees. Mounds of earth and broken bricks show where the officers' houses stood. The troops ■■■ withdrawn in 1830, and Fatch Bahadur, ■■■ of Pahlwan Singh, re-occupied and restored the fort. He became a most notorious freebooter, with ■ following of 1,000 men, and ravaged all Aldeman. The fort ■■■ destroyed after the Mutiny, and the dense thorny jungle round it cleared away. The remains are still visible, guarded by steep and rugged ravines. The natural position was very strong, and the artificial works immense. Hinduabad lies ■■■ eight miles to the south of Kadipur, in latitude 26° 3' north and longitude 82° 25' ■■■

GAJANPUR DUARIA, *Pargana and Tahsil MUSAFIRKHANA.*

A large village lying on ■■■ sides of the Gumti, ■■■ ham- ■■■ being to the south and composing the main *abadi*, while two ■■■ lie ■ the north bank of ■ river. It ■ situated in latitude

26° 28' north and longitude 81° 46' east. The northern hamlets ■■■■ washed away in 1894, and are always somewhat precarious. The village is composed of two mahāls, and forms a single *bhaiya-chara* estate, owned by ■■■■ Bhale Sultāns in reduced circumstances. Most of the land lies north of the river, and, while fairly good, is liable, in the vicinity of the stream, to suffer from sand silting up on the tarāi portion. The southern portion is much broken with ravines. The population in 1901 numbered 2,707, and consists mostly of Thakurs, Brahmins, and Ahirs. Musalmāns only amount to 81. There is a lower primary school here. The village lies three miles north of the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, about five miles from Musafirkhana, and ■■ miles from Sultanpur.

GAURA, Pargana GAURA JAMUN, Tahsil MUSAFIRKHANA.

An unimportant village that gives its ■■■■ to the pargana. It lies on the road from Gauriganj to Jagdispur, ■■ distance of about two miles north of Jamun, in latitude 26° 24' north and longitude 81° 41' east. A smaller road runs to Musafirkhana. Gaura belongs to the Katari estate, and is ■ good and fertile village. The population in 1901 numbered 1,448 souls, of whom 131 are Musalmāns; the rest ■■ mainly Ahirs. There ■■ 13 hamlets, besides Gaura khas, ■ substantial little township in the north-east. The village is of large area, and a large proportion is taken up by groves. There is a large jhil in the ■■ centre, which is useful for irrigation, but occasionally shows ■ tendency to inundate the surrounding fields. There is now nothing of interest in Gaura but ■ primary school. A plot of high nazūl land gives witness to the existence of ■ fort here in former days.

GAURA JAMUN Pargana, Tahsil MUSAFIRKHANA.

A small and compact ■■■■ that with Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Jagdispur forms part of the Musafirkhana tahsil. It ■ bounded on ■■ north by Jagdispur, ■■ the ■■ by Musafirkhana, ■■ the south by Amethi, and on the ■■ by the Rai ■■■■ district. It is generally level and lowlying in appearance, ■■■■ predominating feature. There are jhils in almost every village, the largest being ■■ Tal Marion in ■■ south.

There are ~~no~~ rivers, but ~~a~~ deep drainage channel, known as the Naiya ~~or~~ Kandu nala, forming the northern boundary and running eastwards into the Gumti through Katari, carries off the surplus water. It is joined in the north-eastern portion by ~~a~~ smaller watercourse, which runs in ~~a~~ irregular ~~course~~ from Ja-
~~mun~~. In the neighbourhood of these channels the land is much cut up by ravines, and here and there ~~are~~ patches of jungle. The total area is 59,627 ~~acres~~ ~~or~~ ~~square~~ miles, being divided up into 91 villages and 97 mahals. There are no towns or villages of any importance, the largest being Katari, Gaura Jamun, and Ballhaddarpur. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the extreme south of the pargana, the nearest station being at Gauriganj. The only roads of any importance ~~are~~ the third class tracks from Jais in Rai Bareli to Amethi and Jagdispur, which ~~are~~ both in fair order. From Gauriganj a poor road leads through Jamun to Jagdispur, where it joins the main road from Lucknow to Jaunpur. The smaller tracks from Jamun to Katari and Rai Bareli are of ~~a~~ wretched description, being under water in the rains.

Tenures are chiefly *talugdari*. There are 28 *saminidari* mahals and 12 *pattidari* villages. Nearly all the proprietors ~~are~~ Kanhpuria Thakurs. These families ~~are~~ all offshoots of the great Rai Bareli clan, and for their history the reader is referred to Mr. Bonetti's *Clans of the Roy Bareilly District*, and to the account given in the Rai Bareli Gazetteer. The chief talugdars of this pargana are those of Jamun, Katari, Baraulia, and Bhawan Shahpur.

The total population at the 1901 ~~census~~ amounted to 57,245, of whom 6,003 ~~were~~ Musalmans. The increase has been con-
~~siderable~~ for the last thirty years, ~~and~~ in 1881 the total ~~was~~ 47,749, rising to 54,662 in 1891.

Of the total ~~area~~ 33,448 acres, or 56 per cent., ~~is~~ cultivated. ~~The~~ the remainder 20·8 per cent. ~~is~~ classed ~~as~~ unassessable. This figure depends largely on the rainfall, for in dry years the Tal Mariaon, for instance, forms most excellent ground for wheat, while in ~~some~~ years ~~it~~ ~~is~~ a huge expanse of water. Groves abound, amounting ~~to~~ 6,118 ~~acres~~ or over 10 per cent. of the whole area; they consist almost wholly of mango and *mahua* topes. The

soil is distinctly good, the *goind* area amounting to 17·2 per cent. of ■■■■ under cultivation, while *manjhar* holds ■ higher proportion than in the ■■■■ of ■■■■ district, and *pālo* is correspondingly low. Except in the north, there is hardly any *bhūr* or sandy soil, the prevailing feature being clay. Rice ■ by far the most important crop; ■■■■ of it ■ *jarhan* ■ transplanted rice, for which the soil is admirably suited. A certain amount of *judr*, and ■ very little sugarcane, constitute almost ■■■■ the rest of the kharif harvest. In the rabi peas and gram prevail, followed by wheat. The ■■■■ under barley is, and always has been, very ■■■■ compared with the rest of the district.

The irrigated ■■■■ amounts to nearly 40 per cent. of the whole cultivation. Wells and tanks ■■■■ employed in about equal proportions. Wells ■■■■ be easily dug in all parts of the pargana, but they do not last long.

The cultivating classes are chiefly Brahmans and Thakurs, but Murāos ■■■■ fortunately ■■■■. Of the rest only the Lodhas, Gujars, Pasias, and Chamars are worth mentioning. The ■■■■ demand is Rs. 79,800, according to the figures of the last settlement. In the summary settlement it was Rs. 45,580, and at the first regular settlement Rs. 62,890. The present incidence per acre of cultivation is Rs. 2-6-8, and Re. 1-5-5 over the whole ■■■■. None of the *talugdari* ■■■■ have any historical connection of importance. The number of villages held, and the ■■■■ paid by each, will be found in the appendix, while an account of their families is given in chapter III. The pargana ■■■■ formed part of Jais in Rai Bareli, but was constituted ■ separate sub-division in the latter half of the eighteenth century, probably ■ the ■■■■ time ■ the great sub-division of the Kanhpuria estate.

GAURIGANJ, Pargana and Tahsil AMETHI.

A rising town, with ■ station on the Oudh and ■■■■ Railway. It lies in latitude 26° 12' north ■■■■ longitude 81° ■■■■ east, on the road running from ■■■■ Bareli to Amethi and Partabgarh, while another road leads to Sultanpur, ■ distance of 25 miles. Gauriganj ■■■■ up of ■■■■ villages ■■■■ Katra-Lalganj and Madhopur. The bazar was built by Rājā Madho Singh of Amethi,

■ whose ■■■■■ the site belongs, and bids fair to become one of ■■■■■ important grain ■■■■■ in the district. The place ■■■■■ surrounded by ■■■■■ number of deep insanitary hollows, which ought to be filled up, but the cost is prohibitive. There is ■■■■■ police station, pound, and post ■■■■■ here. The school ■■■■■ of the upper primary type, and is in ■■■■■ very flourishing condition. It attracts pupils from ■■■■■ miles round, but the building is small and the accommodation insufficient. To the east and west of Katra-Lalganj ■■■■■ lowlying fields, in which only *jarhan* rice is grown. The rest of ■■■■■ village is fairly level and uniformly good loam.

The population is 2,543, of whom very many ■■■■■ Banias, more of which caste ■■■■■ probably to be found here than in any other town of the district except Sultanpur. Musalmans number 194, and the remainder ■■■■■ mostly Ahirs, Kurmis, and Gadariyas. Pasis are also found in some numbers and are generally troublesome, owing to their criminal propensities.

HALIAPUR, *Pargana ISAULI, Tahsil MUSAFIRKHANA.*

A very large village ■■■■■ the south side of the road from Rai Baroli to Fyzabad, a second class line that crosses the Gumti by ■■■■■ wooden pile bridge at Amghat, three miles to the south-west. It is situated in latitude 26° 30' north and longitude 81° 47' east. Branch roads run to Radauli, Isauli, and Akbarpur *via* Kurebhar on the Allahabad-Fyzabad road. There is ■■■■■ police station, ■■■■■ post office, and ■■■■■ pound here, as well as ■■■■■ flourishing primary school, located in ■■■■■ building provided by the zamindars. The population consists mainly of Bhale Sultans and Ahirs, and in 1901 numbered 3,289. There ■■■■■ 209 Musalmans.

The village consists of ten hamlets, the main site lying ■■■■■ of the ■■■■■ road. To the west of the road there is ■■■■■ hamlet, Gohania, which is sometimes threatened by the river. In ■■■■■ southern part of the village are two ■■■■■ three deep backwaters, showing ■■■■■ time the river ■■■■■ in ■■■■■ different ■■■■■. The soil ■■■■■ good, ■■■■■ the outturn in ■■■■■ khadir land ■■■■■ precarious. There ■■■■■ in all ■■■■■ masonry wells, 14 being used for irrigation and ■■■■■ for drinking.

The ■■■■■ Sultans, who live here and in ■■■■■ neighbourhood, are a turbulent lot of men, ■■■■■ addicted to ■■■■■ of ■■■■■ *lathi*.

Sultanpur District.

This applies especially to those of Sarai Bagha, ■ adjoining village, where the inhabitants ■ said to be descended from Jagannath Chaprasi, ■ hanger-on of the Nawāb's court and ■ typical freebooter of pre-Mutiny days. He dwelt ■ Fatehpur, four miles to the west, in a fort close to the Gumti, surrounded ■ all sides by a natural ditch.* Haliapur is ■ imperfect *pattidari* estate with about 500 sharers, many of whom ■ very poor.

HASANPUR, *Pargana* MIRANPUR, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

Hasanpur lies four miles west of Sultanpur, ■ little to the north of the Lucknow road, in latitude $26^{\circ} 16'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 1'$ east. It is the residence of the Hasanpur chiefs, by the most famous of whom, Hasan Khan, it ■ founded in the reign of Shor Shah. It stands on the site of ■ former village, called Narwal, which probably derived its name from its proximity on the north to one of the deep ravines connected with the Gumti. The present town, which occupies ■ somewhat elevated position, bears a poor and dilapidated appearance, and, though the population has increased enormously in the last sixty years, it has remained stationary for ■ that time. There ■ now 4,100 inhabitants, of whom 2,098, or slightly more than half, ■ Musalmans. There is a vernacular middle school here with ■ attendance of about 100 scholars. The only other public buildings ■ the post and telegraph offices. To the south of the town there is a market known as Imamganj, ■ the tomb of Hasan Khan. The Village Sanitation Act ■ extended to Hasanpur in 1897. The history of the family and ■ is given in chapter III.

ISAULI, *Pargana* ISAULI, *Tahsil* MURAFIRKHANA.

A rambling old Musalman town, very picturesque situated on a bend of the Gumti, which almost surrounds the place. Though of ■ importance in the days of Musalman rule ■ the ■ of a *chakladar*, it is ■ greatly decayed. The town stands in latitude $26^{\circ} 24'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ} 52'$ east, and consists of two portions, named Taraf Qazi, which ■ to ■ ■ and belongs to the Bhanauli Saiyids, and Taraf Khilji, the property

* For an ■ ■ exploits see Sleeman, ■ ■ Oude, II, ■

of the taluqdars of Kurwar and Walipur. There is now a total population of 1,937, of whom █████ are Musalmans. The Saiyids of Isauli █████ once people of considerable position, as several held high office in Nawábi days. They fought continuously with the Bhalo Sultáns of the neighbourhood, and the latter █████ raided and burnt the town. One of the Saiyids, Muhammad Taki, a member of the district board, is the principal inhabitant; his family did good service in the Mutiny, and obtained a grant of several villages on a revenue-free tenure. A road █████ from Isauli to Sultanpur, and continues west to Haliapur. There is an interesting old mosque here, for the repairs of which an annual grant of Rs. 30 has been made, derived from the rent of the nazúl land in the neighbouring fort, the whilom residence of the chakdar. This fort █████ built of bricks, and is of great antiquity, being generally ascribed to the Bhars. It stands most picturesquely on a high cliff overlooking the river, but it is now in ruins. In the east there is a famous *dargah*, to which the Emperor Aurangzeb paid a visit. The school is of the upper primary type, and is an old institution. A village bank has been started here.

ISAULI Pargana, Tehsil MUSAFIRKHANA.

This pargana marches with Fyzabad on the north, while to the south and west its boundary is the Gumti river, which separates it from Musafirkhana and Jagdispur. On the east lies the Baraunsa pargana. It belonged at one time to Fyzabad, but was transferred in 1869, when the district of Sultanpur was remodelled. It lies in a somewhat sequestered corner, and is inaccessible from other districts. A poor track leads to Isauli from Sultanpur, continuing to Haliapur, but the only road of importance is that from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad, which crosses the Gumti by a pile bridge at Amghát. From Haliapur (q. v.) branch roads lead to Rudauli railway station in Bara Banki and to Akbarpur in Fyzabad.

In its general aspect the pargana is of an uneven surface: in the north-west there is a certain amount of scrub jungle and several ravines. Lower down along the Gumti there is a stretch of khadir, which terminates in a ridge standing back about

two miles from the river, and probably indicating an old bank of the river. Beyond is a plateau of good upland. Below the khadir, towards Isauli, the bed of the river becomes well defined, and the north bank is greatly broken up by ravines. The north-east of the pargana lies very low, and is constantly under water. The largest jhils are the Dih and Baghauna, but similar depressions of less extent are to be found in every village.

The land is chiefly owned by Rājputs, both Hindu and Musalman, the latter being Khanzadas of Soraon. Bhale Sultāns, Bachgotis, and Chauhans are the prevailing Hindu clans, while Panwars and Bisens also hold small properties. The Saiyids of Isauli, and the Kayasths of the place, hold a fair amount of land, but are both heavily embarrassed. The total population in 1901 was 54,778, of whom 7,139 were Mussalman. The great majority are agriculturists, and consist chiefly of Brahmaṇs, Ahirs, Thakurs, Pasis, and Chamars. In 1881 the total number of inhabitants was 45,995, rising to 53,438 in 1891.

The area of this pargana is in all 55,853 acres, or 87 square miles. Of this 30,485 acres are under cultivation, being in the proportion of 59 per cent. to the whole. Of the rest 4,765 acres consist of grove land. The pargana is fairly well irrigated, chiefly from tanks, of which there is no lack. Wells are not very numerous. Of the crops grown, peas and gram take the lead in the rabi, occupying about twice the area under wheat. Barley takes a low position here. In the rabi rice largely predominates, followed by jowar. Sugarcane covers about 2 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

Rents are low except in the case of Kurmis, who pay an average of Rs. 9-6-4 per acre for the best land. Muraos are treated very leniently, paying less than the high cultivators, of whom Thakurs are the least, their rent-rate ranging from Rs. 6-8-3 to Rs. 3-6-4. The 75 villages of the pargana are subdivided into 141 mahāls, of which 34 belong to taluqdars, the same number to single and joint zamindars. The remainder are in the hands of coparcenary bodies, and are mostly *bhāiyachara*. The taluqdars are all non-resident in the pargana, the chief being the Bachgotis of Kurwar and Samrathpur, and the taluqdar of Deogaon.

The origin of the [] of Issuli [] attributed to [] is, a rāja of the Bhar tribe. The story goes that about 600 years ago the Khilji Sultān Ala-ud-din Muhammad commissioned certain [] Chhattis to drive out the Bhars, and [] their succeeding in the attempt gave them the name of Bhale Sultān or "lords of the spear." The pargana consequently forms the home of that clan.

There is a fair held [] Pindara [] the *Shiuratri*. The chief towns [] Issuli and Haliapur. A list of the markets and schools will be found in the appendix.

JAGDISPUR, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

The capital of the pargana is variously known [] Jagdispur, Nihalgarh, and Chak Jangla. It is now commonly called Nihalgarh-Jagdispur, but the usage is not constant. Jagdispur is the original village, Chak Jangla [] of its hamlets, and Nihalgarh a fort in Chak Jangla erected by Nihal Khan, the head of the Bhale Sultāns and ancestor of the Mahona taluqdar, in 1715. Nihalgarh was besieged and taken in 1750 by Mirza Latif Beg, tahsildar, who took up his residence in it, and transferred to it the headquarters of the old Kishni and Natanpur parganas. The mud built fort has since been razed to the ground. As usual, a small town grew up under the fort, and, though of little importance, threw into the shade the older village of Jagdispur. The place in 1901 contained 2,121 inhabitants, of whom 1,168 [] Musalmans. It possesses a police station, a middle vernacular school attended by [] 150 scholars, and a registration office situated in the Gulabganj *sarai*. Jagdispur lies [] the junction of the roads from Lucknow to Jaunpur and from Rai Bareilly to Fyzabad, in latitude 26° 27' north and longitude 81° 38' east. The place has been administered under the Village Sanitation Act since 1898. There is a small bazar here, the chief trade being in ordinary articles of food and clothing, and in the brass vessels which [] here manufactured by the Thatheras. There [] only [] masonry house in the village, built by Balmukand, a wealthy Bania of [] Agarwal sub-division, who acquired a small [] by purchase and mortgage. He was succeeded by Bibi Rampiari, a capable [] sympathetic landowner, who holds seven villages and two pattis in [] neighbourhood.

JAGDISPUR *Pargana*, Tahsil MUSAFIRKHANA.

This is the largest pargana of the four that compose the Musafirkhana tahsil. It has an area of 99,027 acres or 155 square miles. The pargana lies in the extreme north-west of the district, between Bara Banki on the north, from which it is separated by the Gumti, and Bara Banki and Rai Bareilly to the west. To the east lie the parganas of Isauli and Musafirkhana on either side of the river, and to the south is Gaura Jamun, where the Naiya or, as it is called further east, the Kaudu nala forms the boundary. Besides this and the Gumti, there are two small watercourses, one rising in Parwezpur and running into the Naiya, and the other working slowly into Rai Bareilly from the west centre of the pargana. The Gumti towards the west flows between high banks as far as Sahin, and then widens out, and frequently causes injury by flooding the lowlying ground, with consequent saturation, which has ruined some of the finest land in the pargana. A noticeable feature of the pargana is the groves of *mahua* and mango trees. These cover 12,162 acres, and form an important asset in the *sioudi* revenue. There are many swamps and lakes, but none of any great size. Nevertheless they are very useful for purposes of irrigation.

The cultivated area is 52,571 acres, or 53 per cent. of the total. The soil is distinctly good, and the capacities of the pargana are exceptional. The chief crops are pulses and wheat in the rabi, and rice and *jûr* in the kharif. Very little sugarcane is grown, but there is a fair amount of poppy cultivation. Irrigation extends to 33 per cent. of the cultivated area. Wells are numerous, and very many have been constructed of late years in spite of the time-honoured prejudice of the Bhale Sultans against masonry wells. About a third of the irrigation is effected by means of tanks. Rents run high, no doubt owing to the number of Muraos, who are excellent cultivators. The other best represented classes are Brahmans, Ahirs, Khanzadas, and Gujars. The Bhale Sultans mostly employ hired labour; Pasis, Chamars, Mallahs, and Lohars, as a rule, undertaking no rôle. The fixed rate of settlement was Rs. 1,48,185, which shows a large increase over the regular settlement, when the jama was Rs. 1,13,879. At

the summary settlement the demand was only Rs. 87,713. The present incidence is Rs. 2.13 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1.9 on the whole area—a higher rate than in any other pargana of the district.

The population in 1901 numbered 106,512, of whom the large proportion of 24,965 were Musalmans. The records of the last thirty years show a surprising increase, which, like the enhanced revenue, bears eloquent testimony to the prosperity of the pargana. In 1881 the number of inhabitants was but 90,138. The only towns were Jagdispur-Nihalgarh and Bazar Shukul. In former days Kishni and Sathin were places of importance, but they are now much decayed, and have no trade of any kind.

The pargana is well supplied with roads. The two main lines from Lucknow to Jaunpur and Rai Bareilly to Fyzabad cross at Jagdispur, whence other tracks lead to Gauriganj and Jais. Bazar Shukul lies on the road from Inhauna to Rudauli, and a branch leads south, connecting with the Rai Bareilly road about three miles east of Jagdispur. There are post offices at the latter place and Bazar Shukul, and schools in 13 villages. The only fair is at the pargana capital on the occasion of the Ramlila.

The proprietary body are chiefly Musalman Bhale Sultans and other Hindu Rajputs. In the north there is a colony of Shukul Brahmans. The taluqdar of Mahona, Babu Ewas Ali Khan, claims to be the chief of the Bhale Sultan clan. He owns 21 whole villages and six portions, paying a yearly revenue of Rs. 27,603. All these villages lie within this pargana, and very little is held in sub-settlement. In one village, Domariadih, the occupant, a Shukul Brahman, claims under-proprietary rights. This claim has been appealed up to the Privy Council, and will probably result in the ruin of both parties. Mahona has for many years under the Court of Wards, and is handed on in a solvent condition; but the debts already incurred are large, and the outlook is not very hopeful. The taluqdar is locally styled raja, but the claim to the title as head of the clan is disputed by the taluqdar of Deogaon in Fyzabad.

Another of the Dargahi Khan, taluqdar of Unchgaon, whose property of six whole villages and one share is

assessed ■ Rs. 7,196. The other chief Bhale Sultān ■ are those of Makhdumpur, Kachnaon, Nasura, which belong to the Deogaon taluqdar, and Dakhingaon Hariman. The ■ represented by the taluqdar of Pali. The estate, which is now held by ■ female, consists of 8 villages paying ■ yearly ■ of Rs. 9,625.

The origin of the name Jagdispur is attributed to ■ Jagdis, a Brahman zamindar during the Bhar supremacy. There were, it is alleged, two parganas, Sathin and Kishni, existing under the Bbars; but on their extirpation by the Bhale Sultāns, Nihal Khan, ■ member of the latter race, amalgamated the parganas and transferred the headquarters to Jagdispur, building ■ fort there, named after himself Nihalgarh, and driving out the Mandarkin Chhatris, who were in possession of Kishni. The pargana has since then borne the ■ of Jagdispur. Among other objects of antiquarian interest there are the ruins of three forts—one at Nihalgarh, built in the time of the kings, and two others at Kishni and Sathin, which ■ attributed to the Bbars.

JAISINGHPUR, *Pargana BARAUNSA, Tehsil SULTANPUR.*

A *taluqdari* village, belonging to the Rāja of Hasanpur, who has a tahsil here. It is a poor place, with narrow, winding, and dirty lanes. It boasts of a police station and ■ poorly attended upper primary school. There is ■ small bazar, in which a few *khandairis* carry ■ the business of sugar refining, but they ■ not prosperous, having suffered greatly from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. A fourth class track communicates with Sultanpur, ■ distance of 13 miles, and leads in the opposite direction to Dostpur. The village is situated in latitude 26° 17' north and longitude 82° 15' east. The population in 1901 numbered 909, of whom 78 ■ Musalmans.

JAMUN, *Pargana GAURA JAMUN, Tehsil MUSAFIRKHANA.*

An old town, lying at the junction of four poor roads, in the centre of the pargana, and situated in latitude 26° 22' north and longitude 81° 40' east, ■ distance of six miles south ■ Jagdispur and ■ miles from ■ district headquarters. ■

belongs to the Jamun estate, in the hands of a Rewah nobleman, who has a large masonry house here. The town consists of a substantially built block, surrounded by a moat, while outside this there are hamlets. There is an aided school here, supported by the estate, but patronized by very few pupils. The village is a good one, with ample means of irrigation in the numerous shallow depressions. The population in 1901 numbered 1,967, of whom the majority are Brahmans, headed by a prosperous family of money lenders, who occupy substantial houses in the town. A village bank has been started here.

JANGAL RAMNAGAR—*nide* RAMNAGAR.

KADIPUR, *Pargana ALDEMAU, Tahsil KADIPUR.*

An insignificant village, which was chosen as the tahsil headquarters merely on account of its central position. It lies in latitude $26^{\circ} 10'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 23'$ east, at the junction of two roads leading from Sultanpur to Surapur on the borders of the Jaunpur district, and from Partabgarh and Chanda to Dostpur and Akbarpur, while a branch of the latter line goes to Bilwai railway station. The village belongs to some unimportant Rāj Kumar zamindars, and has a population of 793 inhabitants, of whom the majority are Brahmans, some of whom hold under-proprietary rights here. Musalmans number 230. The village extends southwards to the Gumti, where it is crossed by the Partabgarh road. Besides the tahsil buildings, there is a thana, a pound, and a flourishing upper primary school here. The bazar is a very small one for a tahsili town. A village bank and the co-operative credit system has been started here. The lands of Kadipur are of only average quality: the north of the village is cut by ravines along the course of a large channel that drains much of the country round. This is crossed by a bridge on the road to Sultanpur.

ALDEMAU Tahsil.

This, the easterly end of the district, consists of two Parganas, Aldemau and Chanda, divided by the Gumti. It is

bounded on the north by the Akbarpur of Fyzabad, on the west by the headquarters tahsil of this district, while on the south the Patti tahsil of Partabgarh and the Khutahan tahsil of the Jaunpur district divide the boundary between them. A few detached villages lie wholly within Jaunpur, the most important of these being the sugar refining mart of Munipur. Both the parganas have been described elsewhere: they are poorly drained, being full of swamps, and suffer rather than benefit from the river. The soil is of moderate quality, and the landowners are not, as a rule, prosperous. Kadipur, the headquarters, is an unimportant village, with the tahsil buildings, a police station, and a bungalow. The only town is Dostpur in the north, but this is a decaying place. Munipur has been already mentioned: it would prosper more if the duties were easier.

Kadipur tahsil forms part of the munsifi of Sultanpur, which is inconveniently distant from most parts of the Alderman pargana. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction there are police stations at Kadipur, Dostpur, and Lambhua, while 71 villages of Alderman belong to the police circle of Jaisinghpur in Buraunsa. The criminal work is fairly heavy, especially in the eastern portion of the Dostpur circle, near Bilwai, which is the centre of a turbulent tract. Near Dostpur are to be found numbers of Barwars, who call themselves Brahmans, but are nothing better than professional thieves. They have been noticed in the article on Alderman pargana.

There are in all 84 schools in the tahsil, comprising a middle school and a girls' school at Dostpur, 17 government primary schools, and 15 aided indigenous schools. Of the primary schools the chief are those at Dora, Lambhua, and Kadipur.

For communications there is a small portion of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway's loop line, which traverses the eastern portion of the tahsil. The railway station of Bilwai, though named after a village in this district, lies in Jaunpur. It confers little direct benefit on this district. Traders still prefer to take their grain by road to Shahganj, the nearest market of any consequence. The chief road is the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, which passes through Chanda and Lambhua, with an encamping

ground ■ Chanda. Besides ■■ there is the road from Partabgarh to Chanda, Kadipur, and Dostpur which leads ■■ to Akbarpur in Fyzabad, crossing the Majhui river ■■ Dostpur by ■ fine old Nawábi bridge. From Dostpur ■ road runs to Sultanpur, and from this ■ branch leads to Kálipur, taking off at Imlak. Communication with the railway is afforded by ■ road from Dostpur to Malipur, and from Kadipur to Bilwai. From Dostpur ■■■■ another road leading to Jaunpur, from which ■ branch leads to the Partabgarh district. The only other road worthy of mention is that from Lambhua to Dera, and ■■ to Jaisinghpur. There ■■ 19 ferries in the tahsil, of which the most important is that ■■ the Partabgarh-Akbarpur road ■ Dewaraghát. The Deraghát ferry is also ■ profitable one, and considerable ■■■■ ■■ paid for those ■■ Paparaghát and Gudraghát. The total ■■■■ from the ferries in this tahsil was in 1901-1902 Rs. 4,897.

The population in 1901 numbered 265,450, of whom 133,000 were males and 131,850 females. Classified according to religion, there were 248,071 Hindus, 17,371 Musalmans, and eight Christians. The most ■■■■ castes are Chamars, numbering 55,578, Brahmans, 44,705, and Ahirs, 25,700. Next come Thakurs, the great bulk of whom ■■ Rájkumars, while the Raghu Hansi, Kachhwaha, Bais, and Bachgoti clans ■■ well represented. Other ■■■■ castes ■■ Kewats, Kurmis, Kahars, Gadariyas, Muras, Kumhars, Lohars, and Kalwars. Of the Musalmans the Julahas ■■ the most numerous, followed by converted Rájputs, chiefly of the Sakarwar sub-division, Dhunas, Faqirs, and Darzis.

The tahsil is wholly agricultural. The only trade worth mentioning is that in articles of food and drink. A fair number of Julahas and Kumhars follow their ancestral profession, but there ■■ ■■ export trade of any importance. Beggars are ■■■■ ■■, as many ■■ 2,544 persons subsisting ■■ mendicancy, apart from ■■ religious orders.

KATARI, Pargana GAURA JAMUN, Tahsil MUSAFIRKHANA.

A large village in the north-east ■■■■ of ■■ pargana, ■■■■ in latitude 26° 24' north and longitude 81° 43' east, about two ■■■■ south ■■ ■■ road from Lucknow ■■ Jaunpur, at

a distance of 27 miles from Sultanpur, and a rough unmetalled track leading from Jamun. It contains a population of 2,462 inhabitants, of whom 218 are Musalmans. Brahmans are strongly represented. The village is the headquarters of the taluqa of this name belonging to Rájá Partab Bahadur Singh. The estate, which was recently under the Court of Wards, is in a flourishing condition. It is composed of 13 villages, with a demand of Rs. 12,770. The Rájá is a leading member of the Kauhpuria clan.

KISHNI, *Parganá JAGDISPUR, Tahsil MUHAFTKILANA.*

An ancient but decayed Musalman town, situated in a commanding position on a high plateau on the right bank of the Gumti, at a distance of 45 miles north-west of Sultanpur, in latitude $28^{\circ}34'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ}39'$ east. It is surrounded by ravines, which lead down to the river. Owing to its natural situation, the place from an early date inhabited and fortified. Over 400 years ago it was the headquarters of the Mandarkia Rájputs, whose leader, Rájá Kishan Chand, is said to have given his name to the place. The Mandarkias were driven out by the Khanzadas of the Bhale Sultan clan. In the days of Akbar it gave its name to a mahal, and continued to be the capital of a pargana till 1750, when it merged in Jagdispur by Latif Beg. The only building worthy of note is a mosque built by Qazi Abd-us-Sattar during the reign of Aurangzeb. Kishni is a poor place, with a school, and a population in 1901 of 2,208 persons, of whom 1,141 are Musalmans.

KUREBHAR, *Pargana BARAUNSA, Tahsil SULTANPUR.*

This village lies at the point of intersection of the trunk road from Allahabad to Fyzabad and the second class road from Haliapur to Akbarpur, at a distance of 11 miles north from Sultanpur. It is situated in latitude $26^{\circ}25'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ}8'$. It contains a police station, a post office, a pound, a sarai, and military encamping ground, the latter being a nazul property of 100 acres, which is ill-provided with trees. Kurebhar also boasts a bazar, which is of local importance. In this bazar an aided school was opened in 1901. The

village belongs to the Rája of Kurwar, who has a tahsil here, and forms part of the Mujes Mahal. It is sub-settled with ■■■■ resident Pathans. The land ■■■■ good and well cultivated. In the north-east portion it lies low and is in danger of inundation from ■■■■ neighbouring swamp. The population in 1901 numbered 417, of whom ■■■■ are Pathans. There will ■■■■ a station of the Allahabad-Fyzabad railway here.

KURWAR, *Pargana MIRANPUR, Tahsil SULTANPUR.*

A large village on the Gumti, standing in latitude $26^{\circ} 21'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ} 59'$ east, at a distance of eight miles north-west of Sultanpur, with which it is connected by a metalled road that leads on to Isauli and Haliapur. Kurwar is the home of the Rája of Kurwar, the head of the Bachgoti clan, who lives in a palatial residence here. The history of the estate is given in the pargana article, and also in the account of the Bachgoti taluqas in chapter III. The palace ■■■■ built by the Court of Wards, but the present taluqdar, Rája Partab Bahadur Singh, added a large zarana house, which was completed in 1902. There is in the village a very flourishing upper primary school, ■■■■ of the best in the district, a pound, and a female dispensary, maintained by the Rája for the benefit of his tenants. The population of Kurwar numbered, at the 1901 census, 3,004, of whom 2,297 were Hindus and 707 Musalmans. The principal castes ■■■■ Brahmans, Thakurs, and Kayasths. The metalled road terminates here, and is unmetalled for the rest of its course westwards. There is a ferry at Kurwarghat ■■■■ the Gumti. Branch roads run to Hasanpur, Aliganj, and Bhandra.

The village to the south stands fairly high, except in the south-west ■■■■ the river. North of the metalled road the land lies low, and ■■■■ from time to time suffered from inundations.

LAMBHUA, *Pargana CHANDA, Tahsil KADIPUR.*

A village ■■■■ the road from Sultanpur to Jaunpur, ■■■■ a distance of 13 miles south-east of the former, and lying in latitude $27^{\circ} 8'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 15'$ east. Branch roads run to Dera and Amethi. Lambhua possesses but ■■■■ importance.

Sultanpur District.

There is a police station here, and a small lower primary school, located in a house belonging to the Rájá of Dera. The bazar is small, and lies on both sides of the road. There was formerly an indigo factory belonging to the Rájá here, but it has of late years been closed, owing to the decline in the profits by reason of German competition. The population of Lambhua khas is 1,693, according to the figures of the 1901 census, and consists chiefly of Brahmans, Banias, and Julahas. The village is divided into two maháls, Madaunpur Paníar and Sheogarh. The former belongs to the Rájá of Dera, and the latter, extending to less than a third of the whole of Lambhua, is held by Rájkumar pattidars. Altogether it is a large and fine village; the soil is a good loam, fertile, and well cultivated. To the south are two large swamps, and in addition to these there are several masonry wells, so that two-thirds of the whole cultivated area are irrigated.

MAHONA PACHHIM, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A large and scattered village on the road leading from Bazar Shukul to Jagdispur, lying at a distance of 40 miles north-west of Sultanpur, in latitude $26^{\circ}32'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ}36'$ east. The taluqdar of Mahona, Babu Ewaz Ali Khan, who claims to be the head of the Bhale Sultáns, lives here. An account of the estate will be found in the pargana article and in chapter III. Mahona Pachhim consists of 25 homesteads, with a population mainly composed of Ahira, Murao, and Musalmans, and amounting in all at the last census to 3,444, of whom 1,922 were Hindus. It is a good village of level upland, with a belt of *dhák* jungle in the south. There is an aided school here, but it is poorly attended.

MAING, *Pargana* BARAUNSA, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A large *bhaiyachara* village owned by the Chauhan Thakurs, nearly all of whom reside here. It lies on the north of Gumti, about a mile south of the Haliapur-Akbarpur road, almost adjoins Majwara, another large village on the north. Maing is in latitude $26^{\circ}25'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ}3'$

There is a large and flourishing upper primary school here, of which the teacher is a Thakur of Chandaur, who has been here for many years. Beyond this there is nothing of importance in the village. The population at the last numbered 2,829, nearly all of whom are Hindus, being chiefly Brahmans and Thakurs. The latter, who are an offshoot of the Chauhan family of pargana Pachhimrath in Fyzabad, are a quarrelsome lot, given to litigation; there has been more than one partition since the recent settlement. The south of the village is liable to inundation from the Gumti, which runs in a very irregular course, and in times of flood does much damage. The main site stands on high ground, which is broken by a large watercourse running down the centre from the north, and then trouding westwards. The descent to the khadir is very steep and sudden.

MIRANPUR, Pargana MIRANPUR, Tehsil SULTANPUR.

A small and decayed Musalman village, whose Pathan proprietors are in reduced circumstances, situated in the south of the pargana, to which it gives its name, a few miles south of the road to Raipur Amethi from Chanda, with which it is connected by a small track. It lies in latitude $26^{\circ} 5'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ} 5'$ east. There is nothing of importance now in Miranpur; at one time it was the centre of a small pargana, which was amalgamated with Sultanpur after annexation, but the village was retained for the combined district. The population in 1901 was but 424 in all. Of these Musalmans amounted to 191, more than half of them being Pathans. There is an upper primary school here. Adjoining Miranpur on the south is the larger village of Gianipur.

MIRANPUR Pargana, Tehsil SULTANPUR.

This was formerly known as the Sultanpur pargana, or rather there were, at the time of the summary settlement, two separate parganas which were then united, the whole being called the first Sultanpur and later Miranpur, for the sake of distinction from the second and tahsil. The pargana forms, roughly speaking, the southern half of the Sultanpur

tahsil. It is divided from [] on the north by [] Gumti, which flows in a very irregular course. To the west lies Musafirkhana, the old Issuli-cie-Gumti, while the boundary [] [] south and [] is formed by Amothi, Chanda, and part [] Partabgarh. The only river is the Gumti, whose banks vary in nature greatly, being in places high and firm, while elsewhere the soil is light and crumbly, giving [] to constant erosion and serious injury in times of flood. The pargana is conspicuous for its many swamps. The chief of these [] the Karahwa, Majhna, Asrawan, Pilia, and Barela jhils. The first of these is the largest and most detrimental; it lies in mauza Rawania Pachhim, in the north-west of the pargana, and in wet years floods [] less than eight villages. There [] a few insignificant watercourses—the Chunha nala, which is joined north of Sultanpur by the Gabbharia, the Parinha in the east, and the Sarhadi in the north-west. All these [] into the Gumti. The soil is for the most part good, and the *goind* area is large: [] the river there is a good deal of light sandy soil, as is only to be expected.

The total area is 157,330 acres, or 246 square miles. Of this 89,766 [] or 57 per cent. are cultivated. The grove [] has decreased of late years, and now amounts to 8,708 [] or 5.6 per cent.—a small proportion, whose decline is to be regretted. There are ample [] of irrigation, and the settlement returns are most misleading in this respect. There [] nearly 2,000 masonry wells, and nearly as many earthen wells, which in the north and [] of the pargana last for a long time. By means of these, and of the [] jhils and tanks, [] least half the cultivated [] could be watered [] necessary.

The principal rabi crops are, [] usual, wheat, barley, peas, and gram. In the kharif rice very largely predominates, occupying two-thirds of the [] area. There is a fair amount [] sugarcane, while *juar* and *bajra* form the bulk of [] remainder. The cultivating classes of [] pargana are chiefly Brahmans, Musalmans, Thakurs, Ahirs, Muraos, and Kurmis. [] Muraos pay far the highest rate, working out [] average [] 11-3-4 per acre for [] [] cirola. Under [] conditions Kurmis and Musalmans [] about Rs. 8, and Brahmans, [] favoured class, Rs. 6-11-7.

The rates fall to about half of these for the worst land. The total revenue, ■ fixed at ■ last settlement, is Rs. 2,19,470. At the time of the summary settlement the jama ■ Rs. 1,27,818, rising in 1869 to Rs. 1,79,323. The present incidence is Rs. 2-8-8 per ■ of cultivation.

The population in 1901 amounted to 177,101. Here, again, we find a decided increase during the last thirty years. In 1881 the total ■ 153,481, which ■ very rapidly to 173,954 in the following ten years. Musalmans are very strongly represented, numbering in all 32,894. Brahmans come next, followed by Chamars. These figures include those of Sultanpur, ■ that the total of the municipality, 9,550, must be deducted in order to arrive ■ the rural population. The district headquarters is dealt with separately, ■ ■ also Bhadaian, Hasanpur, Kurwar, and Bandhua. These ■ the only towns of any importance, and, in fact, all of them, ■■ Sultanpur, ■ really only large villages, and cannot be described as trade centres.

The pargana is particularly well found in roads, and is soon to be provided with ■ railway, for the line from Allahabad to Fyzabad will bisect it, with ■ station at Sultanpur, and another close to the southern border, at Piparpur in pargana Asal. The trunk road from Allahabad to Fyzabad follows the same line. This is crossed near Sultanpur by the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, ■ good though unmetalled track, with encamping grounds ■ Daudpur and Piagipur. From ■ Bandhua the metalled road to Raipur and Rai Bareli branches southward, with ■ military encamping ground at Dhamaur. From Sultanpur ■ metalled road leads to Kurwar, whence unmetalled roads branch to Isauli, Gauriganj, Hasanpur, and Kurebhar. In the south of the pargana an inferior track goes from Piparpur to Chanda. The largest proprietors in the pargana are the Khanzadas, who own 61,596 acres, followed by Bachgotia with 44,006 acres, and Rajkumars with 41,236 ■. Besides these there ■ other proprietary ■ of importance, unless we except the Kayasths, who have 2,964 acres. The great bulk of the ■ taluqdari, which accounts for ■ mahals out of 447: Of ■ rest, 88 ■ bhaiyachara and ■ pattidari. The Khanzadas ■ mainly represented by the estates of Hasanpur ■ Maniarpur;

the Rājākūmars by the lords of Dera, Meopur Dehla, and Bhadaian; while the Bachgotis are headed by the Rāja Kurwar, followed by the many large coparcenary estates, such as those of Dhamsaur, Katawan, and Lohramau.

The pargana was formerly called Kathot, which was the name of the mahāl, in the sarkār of Manikpur, and the subah of Allahabad. In Nawābi days the name was changed to Sultanpur. Kathot was a fortress erected by the Musalmāns after the capture of Kuebhawanpur by the invading army, a few miles from the Gumti, on the south side. The remains of the old fort are still to be seen on a mound on the borders of the village of Jurapatti near Miranpur. It has been suggested that it derived its name from Kot-ut, "the fort on the other side," the appellation being, of course, given by the garrison of the trans-Gumti fort of old Sultanpur. The theory is probably valueless. The history of the pargana is the history of the clans, which has been given at length in the account of taluqdars in chapter III.

MUNIPUR, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A village lying on the northern border of the district, and lying in fact within the district of Jaunpur. It stands in an isolated spot about a mile and a half to the south-west of the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur. The village belongs to the Kayasths of Amrupur, and is worthy of mention as being a somewhat important centre for sugar-refining. Of late years the place has suffered a good deal from foreign competition, and its prosperity has declined, but there are still five or six factories in working. The bazar is known as Bishanganj, and there is a considerable trade in grain, but the place is handicapped by the lack of means of communication. The population in 1901 numbered only 760, but nearly all these are Banias, Kalwars, or tradesmen.

MUSAFIRKHANA, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

The headquarters of the pargana lies on the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur, at a distance of 23 miles from Sultanpur, and is situated in latitude 26° 22' north and longitude 81° 48' east. Branch roads lead from here to Isauli, Jamun, Gauriganj, and

Amethi. Musafirkhana is properly a bazar, rather, as its name implies, sarai, standing in the village of Bhanauli. The latter belongs to a well known Saiyid community, several of whom live in the town of Isauli.

Besides the tahsil buildings, with the usual accompaniments of a police station, pound, dispensary, and school, there is nothing of interest in Musafirkhana, which is merely a small untidy village. The population of the combined villages of Musafirkhana and Bhanauli amounted in 1901 to 2,058, of whom one-fourth were Musalmans. It is difficult to say why Musafirkhana was selected as the headquarters of the sub-division, for its position is far from central. Possibly the selection was made on account of the turbulence of the neighbourhood, under the hope that the presence of police and Government officials might have a salutary effect.

MUSAFIRKHANA Pargana, Tahsil MUSAFIRKHANA.

This is one of the smallest parganas in the district, having an area of but 39,469 acres or 61 square miles. It lies south of the Gumti, which separates it from the pargana of Isauli. To the east lies Miranpur, while on the south the boundary is formed by Amethi, and on the west by the parganas of Gaura Jamun and Jagdispur. Besides the Gumti, the only other stream is the Kandu nala, which flows from Gaura Jamun to the north of the pargana. It serves no purpose except as a line of drainage, and its banks are covered with jungle and broken up by ravines. There is a belt of tarai along the Gumti, as far as Kundri, where the banks rise and the channel is well defined. This tarai is liable to flooding and saturation in wet years, as was the case in 1894. The southern portion is low-lying, and while there are no large lakes, yet the many depressions form a source of danger in abnormally wet seasons. The chief towns are those of Rudaulia, Surpur, and Dharauli. The soil is of no particular excellence; only 7.6 per cent. of the cultivated area was classed as *goind*, and there was an unusual amount of *palo*. The total area under cultivation at that time was 22,668 acres or 36.6 per cent., and the revenue demand assessed was Rs. 54,350, the incidence being Rs. 1-6-7 over the whole area, and Rs. 2-7-10 per acre of cultivation. The area under groves is 4,102 acres,

and is ■ the increase. Irrigation is effected by ■ of wells and tanks, and also from the river, but to ■ very small extent. In all, about 33·5 per cent. is watered, the largest share of ■ work being done by wells. The most important crops are rice and *judar* in ■ kharif, and peas, grain, wheat, and barley in ■ rabi. The ■ under sugarcane is very small, but is slowly ■ increase. The *do-fasli* ■ is very large in this pargana, amounting to ■ than one-third of the whole cultivated area. The chief cultivating classes are Muraos, Kurmis, and Ahirs. Besides these, there ■ ■ great many Thakurs and Brahmans, the latter paying the lowest rents, which range from Rs. 7-5-7 to Rs. 4-13-3 per acre. Low caste tenants, and especially ■ Muraos and Kurmis, pay considerably ■

There ■ ■ villages in the pargana, containing a total population of 4,231, being at the rate of nearly 700 to the square mile, which is very dense, ■ for this part of Oudh. Previous enumerations show ■ constant increase, from 37,347 in 1881 to 41,607 in 1891. Musalmans number 4,046, standing in the proportion of nearly 12 per cent. to the whole. The proprietary body ■ mainly Bhale Sultāns, followed by the Bais. The Saiyids of Bhanauli hold over 13 per cent., and ■ small portion is in the hands of Brahmans. There are no taluqdars resident in the pargana, but ■ few mahāls belong to the Khanzāda taluqdar of Unohgaon in Jagdispur. The coparcenary bodies ■ for the most part heavily embarrassed.

There ■ ■ towns in the pargana; Musafirkhana, the tahsil headquarters, is but ■ poor village, and possesses no other importance. Nara, Gajampur, and Dadra ■ large *pattidari* settlements of the Bhale Sultāns. The first two have been separately mentioned. The Lucknow-Jaunpur road passes through ■ centre of the pargana, with ■ encamping ground ■ Pemsahipura. From it two roads diverge ■ Musafirkhana to Amethi and Gauriganj, while ■ small track leads to Isauli. There are fairs ■ Dadra ■ ■ *Rāmbila*, and ■ Kotwa in *Kartik* and *Chait* for bathing in the Gumti. The pargana was ■ recently known by the unwieldy ■ of Isauli-cis-Gumti, ■ distinguish it from the other ■ of Isauli, which ■ styled Isauli-trans-Gumti or Isauli-cis-Fyzabad.

MUSAFIRKHANA Tahsil.

This tahsil consists of the four parganas of Musafirkhana, Isauli, Gaura Jamun, and Jagdispur. All of these are separately described. The sub-division is bounded on the north by the Bikapur tahsil of the Fyzabad district, on the east by Sultanpur, on the south by Amethi, while on the west the boundary is divided between the Digbijaiganj tahsil of Rai Bareilly and Haidargarh of the Bara Banki district.

The river Gumti is one of the chief features of the tahsil. In its upper reaches the banks are high, and sometimes precipitous. On them are found in several places, and notably Kishni, Sathin, and Isauli, ancient towns standing majestically on the high cliffs, though somewhat shorn of their former greatness. South of Sathin the river opens out, and much injury is caused to the lowlying land on either side in time of flood. Further west the banks rise again, and Isauli stands secure on a high and solid roof. The chief tributary of the Gumti is the Kandu nala, which flows between Gaura Jamun and Jagdispur and runs into the Gumti in Chandipur. Pargana Jamun is famous for its jhils, and there is hardly a village which does not boast one. The largest is Tal Marion in the south.

The most important means of communication are the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, running for 23 miles from north-west to south-east, and the Fyzabad-Rai Bareilly road, running for 21 miles from north-east to south-west. They intersect at Nihalgarh-Jagdispur. The Lucknow-Jaunpur road crosses the Kandu nala four miles west of Musafirkhana by an old Nawabi bridge. This nala was formerly infested by dacoits. It probably prevented their depredations that the headquarters of the tahsil were placed at Musafirkhana in the north of the jurisdiction, instead of in the centre of it. The Fyzabad-Rai Bareilly road crosses the Gumti by a wooden pile bridge at Amghat.

In the western part of the tahsil stands the town of Bazar, on the road from Rudauli in Bara Banki to Inhauna. From this place a road runs south-east to Jagdispur and Gauriganj via Jamun, whence roads branch off to Musafirkhana and Jagdispur-Jais road. Two roads run from Haliapur, in Isauli-*trane*-Gumti, to Sultanpur and Akbarpur in

Fyzabad, while a third goes to Rudauli. All the roads in this tahsil bear traces of frequent cart traffic, but many of them,—and this is especially the case in Jamun,—are almost impassable in heavy rains. The Rājā of Deogaon has recently built a masonry bridge across the Gumti between Deogaon and Makhdumpur, a work that will probably tend to revive the trade and prosperity of Sathin. There is an important ferry at Richhghāt, which brings in an annual revenue of Rs. 2,550. It lies on the Rudauli-Luhauna road, and has additional importance in being the site of an annual fair. In all there are 24 ferries in the tahsil, most of them of little importance. Besides Richhghāt, the most valuable are Rājghāt, Chaudipur Kailaspur, Bakhra, Sathin, and Kishni. The total income in 1901-1902 realized from these ferries was Rs. 6,457.

There are few places of any importance in the tahsil. Musafirkhana is a small, shabby looking village. Isauli was the residence of a chaklālar in Nawābi days, but is now a dilapidated and decayed old place, with nothing excellent left but its situation, the finest in the district. Kishni and Sathin in days long since gone by were flourishing and well known towns. They are now much decayed, and boast no traffic of any kind. Jagdispur or Nihalgarh was up to the time of annexation the headquarters of the collector of the pargana to which it has given its name. It is fairly prosperous still, but of no real consequence as a trade centre. The only place which has any right to such a title is Bazar Shukul, less generally known by its revenue name of Mawaiya-Rahmatgarh. The market is an important one, and a considerable trade is carried on.

There are in all 33 schools in the sub-division, of which the most important is the middle vernacular school at Jagdispur. The remainder consist of 22 upper and lower primary schools, of which the largest are those at Shukul Bazar, Isauli, and Musafirkhana, and 16 aided schools. The Bhalas do not improve after learning, and most of the schools are poorly attended.

For the purposes of police jurisdiction the tahsil is divided into four circles of Haliapur, Musafirkhana, Jagdispur, and Shukul Bazar. In addition to these 15 villages of Gaura Jamun form part of the Gauriganj police circle. Jagdispur is the

turbulent portion of the district, and the work of the Shukul Bazar station is heavy, although the circle is small in

The population of the tahsil of 1901 numbered 261,036, of whom 128,366 were males and 132,670 females. Classified according to religion, there were 217,840 Hindus, 43,053 Musalmans, and 143 Christians and others. The most castes Ahirs 30,706, Brahmans 30,580, Pasis 25,220, Koris 18,304, Thakurs 16,959, and Chamars 10,720. The Thakurs are mainly of the Bhalo Sultán clan, while Kauh-purias, Bais, Chauhans, and Raghubansis well represented. Of the Musalmans the converted Rájputs the most numerous, consisting chiefly of Bhalo Sultáns, Bachgotis, Bais, and Chauhans. Of the rest Gujars by far the most numerous, followed by Ghosis, Faqirs, Dhunas, and Julahas.

The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural, and the number of those engaged in trade and business is comparatively very small, with the exception of those engaged in the supply of articles of food and drink. Weavers and cotton manufacturers number 5,817, workers in wood and cane 2,573, and carriers 4,313.

NARA ARHANPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil MUHAFIZKHANA.*

A large village, lying on both sides of the Gumti river, in the north-west of the pargana, distance of 27 miles from Sultanpur, in latitude $26^{\circ} 27'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ} 46'$ east. It belongs to a body of over 1,300 Bhalo Sultáns, most of whom reside here. A road runs from Thauri Rawat through Arhanpur to Kanjas and Jamun. Nara consists of the main village and several hamlets, of which lie in the precarious tract of the river, while Arhanpur is a large and flourishing township to the west. On the west side of the river there is a small strip of taráí, which is liable to be cut away, followed by a succession of bare ridges and ravines. To the south of village is a large level plain of good and fertile land, amply provided with of irrigation, among which 9 masonry and earthen wells. The total population is 3,251, of whom 173 are Musalmans; Thakurs form bulk of the inhabitants, followed by Brahmans, Ahirs, Khatiks. There a primary school Arhanpur.

PIPARPUR, *Pargana ASAL, Tahsil AMETHI.*

A large village ■■■ road from Raipur-Amethi to Chanda, in latitude $26^{\circ}7'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ}1'$ east. It is the principal place in the pargana, and is owned by a large *bhaiyachara* community composed of over 200 Bachgotis, a few Kayasthas, and ■■■ Banias. The proprietors ■■■ quarrelsome, and partition proceedings ■■■ set ■■■ foot in 1902. The road to Chanda ■■■ the Allahabad-Fyzabad road two miles to the east of Piparpur, at ■■■ distance of ten miles south of Sultanpur. Through the centre of the village ■■■ ■■■ stream, which originates in the Bhujwa jhil and passes into the Chamraura in Partabgarh. On its banks is ■■■ good deal of jungle, much of which has been cut to burn bricks for the railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad, which will have a station here in the east of the village. There is ■■■ good deal of *shar*, chiefly in the north. In Piparpur is a police station, which constitutes the chief claim of the place to importance. The population is mainly Rājput, and in 1901 numbered 1,806. Only 101 were Musalmans. There are 15 hamlets besides the main site.

RAIPUR-AMETHI, *Pargana and Tahsil AMETHI.*

Raipur is the headquarters of the Amethi tahsil. It is a flourishing town, composed of the three villages of Raipur-Pulwari, Sarwanpur, and Katra Himmat Singh, lying ■■■ the road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur, ■■■ a distance of about 18 miles from the latter, in latitude $26^{\circ}9'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ}49'$ east. There is a station here ■■■ the Outh and Rohilkhand Railway, known by the name of Amethi, but it is curious that ■■■ place of that ■■■ has ■■■ been known to have existed. Raipur belongs to the Rāja of Amethi, who lives ■■■ Rām Nagar, two miles away, but his ancestors used to reside in Raipur-Phulwari, where the remains of their fort ■■■ still visible. One part of the town ■■■ known ■■■ the *topkhana* ■■■ ■■■ park to this day. There ■■■ in Raipur, besides the tahsil buildings, ■■■ school, a police station, ■■■ pound, and a dispensary. The total population in 1901 ■■■ 3,688, which shows ■■■ large increase in ■■■ last ■■■ years. This is due to ■■■ development of ■■■ place consequent on the opening

of the railway in 1898—an [] which has [] a most enlivening effect upon the trade of the town. Even as late as 1897 the settlement officer wrote: "Raipur is a collection of small unimportant hamlets, with positively [] attempt [] trade"—a state of things that has already become ancient history.

Among the population there are 1,127 Muhammadans, which is a large proportion for this part of the district. Ahirs, Kurmis, and Banias preponderate among the Hindus. The Village Sanitation Act [] introduced here in 1900. Stage carriages and camel carts [] daily to Sultanpur.

RAMNAGAR, *Pargana and Tehsil AMETHI.*

Ramnagar, or rather Jangal Ramnagar [] it is officially called, lies on the road leading from Raipur to Musafirkhana, [] distance of two miles due north of the former and 20 miles from Sultanpur, in latitude $26^{\circ}11'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ}49'$ east. This road has been metalled by the Rāja of Amethi from Raipur to Munshiganj, two miles north of Ramnagar, where it joins the road from Dhamaur to Gauriganj. Here the Rāja resides, the head of the Bandhalgoti clan: the palace is the largest house in the district. The account of the taluqa and the family will be found in chapter III. The village of Ramnagar occupies a large area, which comprises a tract of about 2,000 acres, the only real forest in the district, stretching westwards from the village. The place itself is surrounded by insanitary hollows. There is in the town an anglo-vernacular school, built by the Rāja [] a Victoria memorial and opened in 1901. It teaches up to the middle standard, and is the only school in the district, besides the headquarters, in which English is taught. The population consists mainly of persons connected with the Rāja's palace, and numbers 2,652, of whom 378 [] Musalmans. A village bank [] recently been started here. The connection of Ramnagar with [] history of the district during the Mutiny will be found in chapter V.

SATHIN, *Pargana JAGDISPUR, Tehsil MUSAFIRKHANA.*

An old but [] greatly decayed town, lying in latitude $26^{\circ}31'$ and longitude $81^{\circ}42'$, and prettily situated on the right

bank of the Gumti, ■ a distance of about 40 miles from Sultanpur. It is supposed to have been first built by the Bhars, and the town lies on ■ mound that has evidently been formed from the ruins of ■ older village. A road leads here from Bazar Shukul, but in the days of Sathin's prosperity the river ■■ the trade route. The ■■■■■ of the place is now ■ thing of the past, and the town only deserves mention because of its antiquity. The population ■ chiefly Musalman, and amounts to 1,748, ■ total that shows ■ decrease of 500 in the last thirty years.

Sathin ■■ given to ■■ Qazi Shahab-ud-din ■■ centuries ago. It was ■ mahāl in the time of Akbar, when it ■■ known as Sataupur, possibly ■■ abbreviation of Shahabuddinpur. It continued to be the seat of ■ government official till 1750 A.D. There is a small bazar, founded in 1819, in which markots ■■ held twice a week. Nathin has for ■ long time been the residence of one of the most influential Musalmans in the district, Shah Abdul Latif, ■ faqir.

SULTANPUR, *Pargana MIRANPUR, Tahsil SULTANPUR.*

Sultanpur lies on the ■■■ bank of the Gumti, on a little peninsula formed by a bend in the river's course, in latitude 26° 15' north and longitude 82° 5' east. Its history is ■ much interwoven with that of the district that it is only necessary to give here the most prominent points in it. The original town is said to have been founded by Kusa, son of Rāma, and to have been named after him Kusapura ■■ Kusabhawanpur. This ancient city has been identified by General Cunningham with the Kusapura mentioned by Hsien Tsiang, the Chinese traveller.* He ■■ that there ■■ in his time ■ dilapidated stupa of Asoka, and that Buddha taught here for six months. There ■■ Buddhist remains still visible at Mahmudpur, ■ village five miles distant to the north-west of Sultanpur. The town subsequently ■■ into the hands of the Bhars, who retained it until ■■ taken from them by the Musalmans in the twelfth century. About ■■ hundred years ■■ ■ is said, two brothers, Saiyid Muhammad ■■ Saiyid Ala-ud-din, horse dealers by profession, visited Eastern Oudh, and offered ■■ horses for sale ■ the

* See, however, page ■■

Bhar chieftains of Kushhawanpur, who seized the horses and put the two brothers to death. This [redacted] to the [redacted] of Ala-ud-din Ghorî, whose piety equal to [redacted] valour forbade him to allow such [redacted] outrage upon the descendants of the prophet to pass [redacted] punished. Gathering a mighty host, therefore, he set out for Kushhawanpur, and at length arrived and pitched his tents in Karaundi, then a dense jungle [redacted] the devoted town, on the opposite side of the river. Here he remained encamped for a year without gaining any advantage over the besieged, when, feigning to be weary of the fruitless contest, and anxious only to obtain [redacted] unmolested retreat, he had some hundreds of palanquins richly fitted up, and sent them [redacted] a peace offering to the Bhars, pretending that they [redacted] filled with presents peculiarly suited to the taste of those for whom they were intended.

The cupidity of the Bhars overcame their caution, and they received the fatal gift within their walls. But suddenly, at a given signal, the palanquins [redacted] all thrown open by unseen hands and out sprung a crowd of armed warriors, the very flower of Ala-ud-din's army, who, thus taking their enemies unprepared, speedily put them to the sword. Kushhawanpur [redacted] reduced to ashes, and a new town of Sultanpur, [redacted] called from the rank of the victor, rose upon its ruins.*

Sultanpur is often mentioned by Muhammadan historians, but only [redacted] the means of identifying the scene of a great battle which took place in its immediate neighbourhood, nor can it, [redacted] far [redacted] I am aware, boast of having been the birthplace of any man of note. It was nevertheless at [redacted] time a flourishing little town, consisting of several muhallas or wards.

But many years before annexation a military station and cantonments [redacted] established [redacted] the right bank of the river in a village then known [redacted] Girghit, but now [redacted] commonly called by officials Sultanpur, or Chhaoni Sarkâr, and by the rustic population Kampu or the camp. From this period the importance of [redacted] old town began to decline, and its condition in [redacted] year [redacted] thus described: "The only supposed remains of the Bhar city [redacted] extant [redacted] brick wells [redacted] the south verge of the present town, and about a mile from [redacted] river, which still

* Vide chapter V, *supra*.

contain water, and a rising ground (*dih*) called Majhargaeon in the middle of the town, consisting of broken bricks, the [] of the palace of the Bhar sovereigns. On [] summit of the *dih* is a partially ruined fort built by the Sultán, and containing houses which [] occupied by the faujdar and his followers; there is also a mosque built by the Sultán within the town and north-west of the fort. There [] two [] three smaller mosques built by Saiyids, who [] chaudhris of the pargana, and have salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 a month, besides rent-free lands, for keeping the revenue accounts of the pargana. The town, having [] manufactures [] trade, is in a decayed state, and contains only 1,500 inhabitants, chiefly sipáhis and personal followers of the chaudhris with a few cultivators, and of this population 100 are Musalmans. It contains many old brick dwelling houses and a few [] ones, among others a large one [] building by one of the chaudhris, Muhammad Ali, who [] also the vakil envoy of the Lucknow darbar, 'near' the commandant of the Company's adjoining cantonment." The whole town was finally razed to the ground during the military operations connected with the re-occupation of the province, in consequence of the inhabitants having been concerned in the murder of two British officers at the outbreak of the Mutiny.

Until 1837 the Sultanpur military force consisted of a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of artillery, but in that year the latter [] withdrawn, and thereafter until annexation there [] no guns or cavalry of any kind. At annexation the force [] considerably increased, and its conduct in the Mutiny is described elsewhere. On re-occupation a detachment of a British regiment [] stationed here for a short time; and the recollection of the fact is [] perpetuated by its lines, which lay about a mile [] two south of those of the native infantry, having given [] to a tract [] demarcated [] a separate village, Gora Bárik, or the barracks for the European soldiers. In 1861 all the troops, [] and Native, [] removed, and Sultanpur ceased to be a military cantonment.

The present civil station occupies the site of the old cantonments. It lies "on the right bank of the Gumti river, upon a dry soil, [] deep ravines, [] drain off the water rapidly. []

bungalows are on the verge looking down into the river and upon the level patches of land dividing the ravines. The water in the wells is some fifty feet below the surface, ■■■ a level with the ■■■■ below." This ■■■■ written in the year 1849; there ■■■■ then "no groves within a mile of the cantonments; and ■■■ lakes, marshes, ■■ jungles within ■■ great many, and the single trees in and ■■■ the cantonments were few."* At the present time, owing mainly to the great interest taken by successive Deputy Commissioners in the improvement of the station, the unsightliness of the bleak ravine is hidden by the graceful foliage of the acacia; and the roads, of which there is a plentiful supply, are lined on either side with ■■■ of mango and other shady trees, while the public gardens, more than ten acres in extent, exact ■■ just tribute of praise from all who visit them. A fine outcherry has been erected, and immediately opposite to it is ■■ church of modest dimensions, but ■■ mean architectural beauty. It is known as Christ Church, and was opened and consecrated on the 16th November 1869; it ■■■ built partly by Government and partly by private subscription. Next to the church, on the south side, stands the Victoria Manzil, built in commemoration of the first Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was opened in 1890, on the occasion of the first agricultural exhibition, by the Commissioner of Rai Bareilly. The building is used for meetings of the municipal board and for the other purposes served by a town hall. Of the other public buildings the principal ■■■ the jail, erected on the site of and partly composed of the European infantry barracks, the government schools, the police station, and the charitable dispensary, which ■■■ rebuilt in 1895, in which year ■■ female hospital was erected, almost entirely ■■ the cost of Rāja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh of Amethi. It is known ■■ the Amethi female hospital. There is also a police hospital, a poorhouse, and ■■ leper asylum. The last two ■■■ supported by private subscription. Before annexation the present town was only ■■ small cantonment bazar. It is now ■■ practically new town, containing several flourishing bazars, Perkinsganj, Shawganj, and Partabganj, the grain market, opened in 1895, and named after Rāja Partab ■■■ Singh of Kurwar, ■■■ lessee.

* Sleeman, *Thur in Oude*, I, 185.

A ■■■ bazar ■ now being built in memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, close to the railway station. It will be called Victoriaganj, and will probably become a very flourishing market. The population of the town has increased from 5,708 in 1869 to 9,550 ■ the recent census of 1901. There has been a continual increase in this direction, though this ■ not apparent from the figures of 1891, when the total ■ 8,751 ■ against 9,374 in 1881. ■ this ■ due to the exclusion of some villages from the municipality during the interval between those years.

Sultanpur ■■ constituted a municipality in June 1869, with a municipal committee. The present organization of a municipal board ■■ into existence in September 1884. It consists of 13 members, of whom the Deputy Commissioner is the ■ officio chairman; of the remainder two ■■ nominated by Government and ten are elected. The income of the municipality has risen with the population: in 1879 it ■■ but 6,097, a figure which more than doubled itself in the following ten years. In 1900-1901 the total income ■■ Rs. 20,437, being derived chiefly from octroi, which produced nearly Rs. 13,000. The other ■■ important sources of income ■■ rents (Rs. 3,331), gardens (Rs. 1,247), pounds and cattle registration (Rs. 1,416), and the tax on professions, which yielded the ■■ of Rs. 408. The expenditure for the ■■ year amounted to Rs. 20,691, of which Rs. 1,067 ■■ paid in liquidation of the government loan of Rs. 2,007, which had been contracted in the three preceding years. The main heads of expenditure ■■ public works (Rs. 4,817), conservancy (Rs. 3,023), refunds on octroi (Rs. 3,359), and police (Rs. 1,191). To these must be added the cost of collection, the municipal office, the upkeep of the public gardens, and other miscellaneous charges, such as lighting, road watering, and charitable grants.*

SULTANPUR Tahsil.

This sub-division is composed of the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa, which are divided from ■■ another by the river Gumti, on the south ■■ of which stands ■■ headquarters town. ■ is bounded ■■ north by the Bikapur tahsil ■■

* ■■ further ■■ appendix, ■■ XVI.

the Fyzabad district, on the north by the Kadipur tahsil, on the east by Musafirkhana and Amethi, and on the south by the Patti tahsil of Partabgarh. Most of pargana Baraunsa is high, and the soil is a firm loam of average value, deteriorating into broken or sandy ground as it reaches the high banks leading down to the Gumti. There is not much taráí, except in a few villages to the west, where the lowlying riparian strips are precarious. They suffered considerably in the floods of 1871 and 1894, but the drought of 1896 repaired the mischief done. Pargana Miranpur is conspicuous for its large swamps: the largest being the Karahwa jhil in the Rawania Pachhim, which often threatens this and the surrounding villages. Next in importance is the Majhua jhil on the Amethi border. Communications are very good, and will be better still when the railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad is in working order. The roads between these two places is a first class provincial road, running down to the centre of the tahsil from north to south for a distance of 23 miles. It crosses the Lucknow-Jaunpur second class road at Piagipur, a few miles south of Sultanpur. This mentioned road runs from north-west to south-east through Miranpur for 25 miles. From the provincial road three branches take off in this tahsil: one leads west from Sultanpur to Kurwar and Isauli; a second, which is metalled for six miles, leads off from old Sultanpur to Dostpur and Kadipur; while the third branches off, six miles north of Sultanpur, to Akbarpur in Fyzabad. The road to Amethi is metalled; it branches off at Dhamaur to Rai Bareli, while Dhamaur forms the point of junction of another road, which joins the Lucknow-Jaunpur line near Bandhua. Another cross-road is that from Kurwar to Gauriganj, crossing the Lucknow-Jaunpur road at Aliganj, where there is a flourishing bazar. In the south of Miranpur there is a road leading from Raipur-Amethi to Chanda, which crosses the Allahabad-Fyzabad road two miles north of Piparpur. One other road in Baraunsa is worthy of mention. It leads from Dera on the Gumti to Jaisinghpur and Kurebhar, a provincial road, and thence to Haliapur.

There are twenty public wells in the Gumti in this tahsil. The most important are at Bamhangawan, Kurwar,

Bhandra, Hayatnagar, Chandaur, and Bilahri. Their value ranges from Rs. 480 in the case of the first named to Rs. 7, sum paid annually for the Azizpur ferry. The total income in the year 1901-1902 Rs. 3,330. There are encamping grounds ■ Piagipur and Kurebhar ■ the Allahabad-Fyzabad road, and at Daudpur and Bhadaian ■ the Lucknow-Jaunpur road.

Education is provided by ■ of the high school ■ Sultanpur, the middle school ■ Hasanpur, which is greatly patronized by the Rāja, and by 33 primary schools. In addition to these there a school for girls ■ Sultanpur, and 14 indigenous schools supported by grants-in-aid from Government.

This tahsil boasts the only town of any size or importance in the district. While officially called Sultanpur, its real name is mauza Chhaoni Sadar, or colloquially *Kampu*, the cantonment. Old Sultanpur was demolished after the Mutiny. The present town is ■ fairly flourishing little place of nearly 10,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of trade for the whole district, though since the opening of the railway in 1898 Raipur-Amethi and Gauriganj ■ showing signs of rivalry. The only other places worthy of mention in the tahsil are (1) Hasanpur, the headquarters of the Rāja of that name, the kingmaker of Oudh; (2) Bandhua, still famous for its brass ware; (3) Miranpur, a decayed old Muhammadan townlet, owned by ■ impoverished and spiritless Khanzada community; (4) Bharthipur, ■ the ■ of ■ tahsil, and an important place of considerable strength; and (5) Jaisinghpur, the home of several sugar refiners and a police station. The chief proprietors are the Bachgoti Thakurs, both Hindu and Muhammadan. The Rāja ■ Kurwar is ■ of ■ Hindu branch, and the Rāja of Hasanpur ■ ■ Muhammadan branch.

The total population in 1901 numbered 340,211, ■ whom 166,383 ■ males and 173,828 females. ■ according to religions, there ■ 291,774 Hindus, 48,308 Musalmans, and 129 Christians and others. ■ the most numerous ■ ■ Chamars 53,331, Brahmans 49,707, Ahirs 39,583, Kurmis 14,140, ■ ■ 11,086. ■ number, ■ a whole, 23,058, ■ ■ clans being Bachgotis, Rāj Kumars, Rais, Raghubansis, ■

Chauhans. Other are Gadariyas, Kahars, Malahs, Banias, Kumhars, and Kalwars. the Musalmans, the Bachgotis are the most numerous, followed by Julahas, Sheikhs, Faqirs, Dhunas, and Darzis. The Sheikhs are chiefly of the Qurreshi sub-division.

The tahsil is mainly an agricultural tract. Over two-thirds of the population are zamindars, tenants, and labourers, connected with agriculture and the management of land. The only trades that are represented in any degree, besides those of supplying the bare necessities of life in the shape of food and drink, are the manufacture of cotton, weaving, pottery, metal working, and carpentering. Being the headquarters tahsil, the learned and artistic professions are better represented here than elsewhere in the district.

For the purposes of police administration the tahsil is divided among seven police circles. Of these Sultanpur, Kurebhar, and Jaisinghpur are situated within the tahsil boundaries. All the south of Miranpur is within the jurisdiction of thana Piparpur, while Musafirkhana on the west and Lambhua in the have wide spheres of influence in this tahsil. A small corner of Baraunsa belongs to the Haliapur circle.

TATON MURAINI, *Pargana CHANDA, Tahsil KADIPUR.*

A large village in the extreme south of the pargana, on the borders of Partabgarh, situated in latitude $26^{\circ}1'$ north and longitude $82^{\circ}13'$ east. It is only noteworthy on account of its large area and its population, which in 1901 numbered 2,080. Of these as many as 1,274 are Musalmans, most of them being Khanzadas, to whom the village is permanently leased by the owners, the Rájwar taluqdars of Rámpur. The bulk of the remainder consists of Ahirs, Lunias, and Muraos. Taton lies to the south, and Muraini is built on the site of an old fort in the north centre. The village is a fair one, giving all kinds of crops. In the south there is a swamp surrounded by rice : in the centre there is a block of jungle, which is rapidly retiring before the plough : and in the north there is a good deal of *ágar*. About a fourth of the land is the *str* of the Khanzadas. There is an school here, which is not flourishing.

THAURI RAWAT, *Pargana JAGDISPUR*, MUSAFIR-KHANA.

A large *bhaiyachara* estate, held by Hindu Bhale. It lies in latitude $26^{\circ}28'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ}45'$ east, south bank of Gunti, a distance south the road leading from Fyzabad to Bareli, which river by the Amghat wooden bridge. The distance from Sultanpur is miles, by way of a small branch road which south through the village to join the Lucknow-Jaunpur road. It is an unkempt looking village, with thirteen homesteads. Half of it is tarai, of an excellent quality, but liable to damage in time of heavy floods. To the south there is a stretch of high level and good land. West of the road is a large swamp lying partly in Kachnaon village. There are in the village four "thoks," and nine lambardars, the principal being Babu Sarab-dawan Singh, father-in-law of the Katari Raja and lessee of Kachnaon. He is a well known money lender, and in prosperous circumstances. The proprietors live in a fine collection of houses, built on the slope between the tarai and the high ground. The population numbers 2,760, of whom all but 178 are Hindus. In 1899 an aided school was opened here, but it languished feebly for two years, and then ceased to be.

TIKRI, *Pargana and Tahsil AMETHI*.

A large village with a population of 2,250 inhabitants, on the south side of the Sultanpur-Amethi metalled road, a distance of 18 miles from the district headquarters; it is situated in latitude $26^{\circ}12'$ north and longitude $81^{\circ}54'$ east. It belongs to the Raja of Amethi, whose forefathers reduced the old Bandhalgoti zamindars to their present position of under-proprietors. The village is a good one, except for a few patches of *dear*, in which there are two large patches in the north-west and south-west. There is a large swamp in the centre, as well as a number of smaller depressions dotted about the extensive lands of the village. Tikri is an ancient village, standing on the remains of an old Bhar or Bandhal town. An account of the Bandhalgotis of Tikri will be found in chapter III.

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GAZETTEER
OF
SULTANPUR.
APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

SULTANPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE	I.—Population by tahsils, 1901	...	I
TABLE	II.—Population by thanas, 1901	...	ii
TABLE	III.—Vital statistics	...	iii
TABLE	IV.—Deaths according to cause	...	iv
TABLE	V.—Cultivation and irrigation, 1309 fasl	...	v
TABLE	VI.—Crops by tahsils	...	vi
TABLE	VII.—Criminal justice	...	x
TABLE	VIII.—Cognisable crime	...	xi
TABLE	IX.—Revenue at successive settlements.	...	xii
TABLE	X.—Revenue and cesses, 1309 fasli	...	xiii
TABLE	XI.—Excise	...	xiv
TABLE	XII.—Stamps	...	xvi
TABLE	XIII.—Income tax	...	xvii
TABLE	XIV.—Income tax by tahsils	...	xviii
TABLE	XV.—District board	...	xx
TABLE	XVI.—Municipality	...	xxi
TABLE	XVII.—Distribution of police, 1902	...	xxii
TABLE	XVIII.—Education	...	xxiii
SCHOOLS—	1903	...	xxiv
ROADS—	"	...	xxviii
TRAINS—	"	...	xxx
POST OFFICES—	1903	...	xxxii
MARKETS—	"	...	xxxiii
FAIRS—	"	...	xxxv
TALUQDARS—	1902	...	xxxvi
...	...	...	xxxviii
...	...	...	xl

TABLE I.—Population by tahsil, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Per- sons.	Male.	Females.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sultanpur ...	940,311	106,883	178,938	291,774	149,839	149,315	...	23,776	...	...	...	81
Ameethi ...	317,907	106,838	110,634	208,194	101,118	106,076	11,008	5,461	5,547	...	4	1
Musafirahans ...	261,096	138,966	122,070	217,940	107,933	110,018	43,063	...	...	...	...	65
Kadiapur ...	365,450	188,800	181,860	246,071	124,974	122,087	17,371	...	8,749	8	...	4
...	...	...	543,972	938,879	477,473	...	119,740	57,335	62,415	...	...	151

TABLE II.—Population by *thalukas*, 1901.

District	Serial number	Name of <i>thaluka</i>	Total population.			Hindus.			Muslimans.			Others.		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	1	Sultanpur	121,010	69,853	91,158	45,891	47,510	93,401	12,918	14,867	27,785	45	81	126
	2	Pipar	70,536	34,438	36,120	31,666	33,079	64,745	2,840	3,041	5,881	2	...	2
	3	Masafthana,	97,431	47,666	50,055	42,761	44,696	87,457	4,733	5,359	10,092	8	...	8
	4	Lambana	84,818	42,149	42,009	36,949	39,386	76,335	3,194	3,379	6,573	...	...	...
	5	Halsipur	69,433	33,741	34,784	29,653	30,419	60,072	2,853	4,365	7,218	...	...	...
	6	Jalsinghpur	70,041	35,083	34,938	32,691	32,666	65,357	3,164	3,869	7,033	...	...	...
	7	Kurebhar	70,364	37,378	38,046	34,114	35,807	69,921	9,717	10,721	20,438	76	65	141
	8	Jagdispur	69,283	...	50,442	...	39,666	78,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Basar Shukul,	34,791	17,107	17,694	13,660	14,093	27,753	6,459	3,237	9,696	...	...	...
	10	Gauriganj	65,084	32,001	33,083	28,902	29,735	58,637	6,196	3,098	9,294	1	...	1
	11	...	108,888	53,512	55,446	50,903	52,911	103,814	5,031	2,517	7,548	3	...	3
	12	Kadi pur	107,390	54,216	53,179	51,691	50,812	102,503	4,732	2,367	7,099	...	...	...
	13	Dontpur	79,606	...	39,338	36,702	33,267	72,749	6,769	3,401	10,170	1	...	1
		...	1,082,304	...	548,972	477,473	489,406	966,879	119,740	67,325	187,065	184	151	335

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.*	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1881	36,743	18,585	17,058	35.22	50,564	26,398	24,166	47.00
1882	42,057	22,085	20,031	39.09	37,788	19,770	18,018	35.12
1883	49,934	25,801	24,133	46.41	26,010	13,576	12,434	24.17
1894	41,021	21,530	19,491	36.13	43,745	23,457	22,278	42.52
1895	32,076	16,891	15,245	29.81	31,442	16,001	15,442	30.23
1896	29,669	15,562	14,107	22.07	27,222	14,169	13,053	25.30
1897	31,408	16,250	15,158	29.19	42,838	22,815	21,023	40.75
1898	38,802	20,275	18,527	35.07	30,090	14,955	15,135	27.75
1899	43,540	22,251	21,289	43.12	38,542	19,896	18,646	35.82
1900	43,163	22,204	20,959	40.12	43,844	23,208	20,636	45.40
1901	45,069	23,223	21,846	41.58	31,276	16,298	14,978	28.65
1902	47,449	24,387	23,062	43.78	28,971	15,181	13,790	26.73
1903								
1904								
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

* Rates for 1891 calculated from returns for 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

Year.			Total from—					
			All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	...	...	50,564	...	18,920	965	23,842	1,062
1892	...	...	37,788	...	5,867	49	26,984	627
1893	...	...	28,010	...	59	58	18,971	522
1894	...	...	45,745	...	3,963	15	33,526	1,301
1895	...	...	31,443	...	4,526	23	20,920	923
1896	...	...	27,222	...	504	1,145	18,669	508
...	...	...	42,838	...	159	6,430	27,896	776
1898	...	...	20,090	...	13	126	22,413	574
...	...	...	29,542	...	821	86	26,798	839
1900	...	...	48,844	...	17,174	18	22,746	802
1901	...	...	31,276	...	2,444	18	19,791	475
1902	...	...	28,971	...	368	554	18,506	427
1903	...	...				
1904	...	...				
1905	...	...				
1906	...	...				
1907	...	...				
1908	...	...				
1909	...	...				
...						
...						
1912	...	...				
1913	...	...				
...						

TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, ■■■ fuki.

Pargana and	Total	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mirzapur	157,251	33,339	33,033	36,027	20,723	15,039	266	64,592	90,959	32,354
Bareilly	167,954	31,030	39,931	39,639	23,104	13,235	377	64,354	103,908	35,713
Total, Sultanpur	325,205	64,419	63,024	74,666	43,837	30,267	643	119,036	193,763	68,067
Chanda	192,039	53,043	24,905	69,539	37,735	30,969	933	46,793	113,331	39,543
Total, tahsil Kadiyur	383,761	20,347	13,554	25,397	14,357	10,394	96	24,563	49,950	13,591
Amethi	232,790	78,250	33,219	94,336	53,022	41,903	361	71,355	166,391	43,133
Asi	191,525	57,366	36,212	64,239	27,832	36,371	23	33,697	97,935	39,802
Total, tahsil Amethi	423,898	11,909	6,513	11,445	8,745	2,637	43	12,961	24,906	7,630
Musafirahus	324,353	69,297	42,525	75,673	36,577	32,029	63	46,559	122,331	47,232
Qanuli	39,551	8,039	7,363	6,976	5,310	1,393	276	16,363	23,569	8,316
Mandiapur	55,744	9,941	13,448	10,533	5,931	4,055	597	21,922	32,355	13,900
Gurgaon	99,004	19,343	24,783	20,492	16,336	3,953	143	34,357	54,379	25,717
Total, Musafirahus,	59,647	11,571	13,603	13,861	10,207	3,533	6	20,922	34,473	15,175
Total for the	233,946	49,913	59,317	81,953	37,894	12,942	1,016	38,354	145,216	63,606
	1,008,394	264,919	203,885	297,117	170,400	124,160	2,557	330,373	637,490	232,540

TABLE VI.—Area in acres under principal crops, taken Mussoorkhana.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat with other crops.	Barley alone and barley mixed with gram.	Gram and peas in combination.	Opium.	Total.	Dan and jathan in combination.	Juar alone and juar with other crops.	Bajra alone and bajra with other crops.	Maize.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.
1905	78,479	23,829	—	9,407	24,829	—	104,447	48,578	20,405	63	1,417	1,080	1,081
1906	82,684	24,018	6,824	11,269	42,070	—	107,829	68,080	15,978	—	—	1,861	1,184
1907	—	24,455	7,307	10,517	41,854	3,470	108,704	61,998	14,488	56	854	1,417	1,172
1908	89,751	—	—	—	—	—	112,055	62,794	16,850	101	—	1,635	1,151
1909	—	23,096	5,220	7,698	48,708	3,833	114,971	61,266	17,717	180	1,355	1,794	1,011
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* statement not prepared for the rabi harvest 1908 owing to census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under principal crops, tahsil Kadipur.

	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total.	Maize.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maise.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.
1905	97,033	11,370	44,766	37,234	337	99,966	54,076	18,737	—	1,584	—	—
1906	99,900	13,260	41,260	33,561	330	107,463	64,529	15,949	—	1,169	9,669	1,948
1907	101,081	13,967	38,618	35,700	874	108,611	65,956	—	275	—	9,518	1,861
1908	—	—	—	—	—	113,461	67,068	18,741	—	—	9,179	1,367
1909	11,967	9,606	35,511	40,123	489	111,155	63,671	16,423	—	1,408	9,723	805
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— prepared on — of — operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in ■ under the principal crops, taken Salunapur.

Year.	■						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium	Total.	Rice.	Just alone and mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	■	Sugar. ■	Indigo.
1806	120,136	25,815	15,733	25,046	51,312	■	130,689	75,700	15,067	277	■	9,442	610
1807	121,405	27,647	16,565	22,616	51,662	906	130,961	77,268	14,330	689	704	8,279	■
1808	131,982	■	■	■	■	■	125,243	79,349	16,021	■	838	7,710	■
1809	124,122	24,949	16,189	19,295	61,783	1,026	137,043	77,438	17,600	917	1,297	8,102	168
1810	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1811	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1812	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1813	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1814	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1815	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1816	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1817	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1818	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1819	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1820	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1821	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

● Not prepared on account of census operations.

TABLE IX.—Revenue demand at successive settlements.

Pargana.	Year ■ settlement.			Remarks.
	1858.	1868.	■	
	1	2	3	
Miranpur ...	Rs. 1,25,869	Rs. 1,75,601	Rs. 2,19,470	
■	1,44,398	1,91,613	2,19,095	
Amothi ..	1,67,697	2,17,738	2,00,805	
Azal ...	36,486	41,406	55,196	
Gaura Jaman .	44,880	61,617	79,360	
Jagdispur ..	87,819	1,11,119	1,48,185	
Isculi ..	56,217	72,078	71,760	
Musafirkhana .	38,074	45,816	53,200	
Aldoman ..	1,27,843	2,22,876	2,33,091	
Chanda ...	63,755	97,729	1,19,603	
■ ...	9,08,018	12,27,677	14,86,363	

TABLE X.—*Present demand for [redacted] and cesses, 1909 faski.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in <i>dar-i-Akhri</i> .	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2			5	6	
Miranpur ...	Sultanpur ...	2,13,173	84,116	2,97,289	2 11 6	1 9 2
Baranua ...	Bilahrī ...	2,10,648	83,965	2,94,613	2 6 0	1 7 4
Total, tahsil Sultanpur	...	4,23,821	67,181	4,91,002	2 8 9	1 6 3
Asal ...	Garh Amethi ...	2,60,390	41,790	3,02,210	2 1 1	1 9 3
Total, tahsil Amethi	Thana Bhadon ...	52,298	8,268	60,564	2 7 11	1 6 8
Aldamau ...	...	3,12,878	50,048	3,62,974	2 15 6	1 7 12
Chanda ...	Aldamau ...	2,53,474	40,556	2,94,029	2 8 6	1 7 8
Total, tahsil Kadiyur	Chanda ...	1,16,948	18,362	1,35,300	2 11 1	1 9 8
Jagdispur ...	...	3,67,422	39,107	4,06,529	2 9 9	1 8 8
Gaura Jaman ...	Satanpur Khatol ...	1,47,297	24,049	1,71,316	3 1 11	1 11 8
Isauli ...	Jais ...	79,345	12, 12	91,924	2 10 8	1 8 8
Musefirhana ...	Isauli ...	71,165	11,397	82,532	2 8 10	1 7 8
Total, [redacted]	Isauli ...	68,339	8,688	61,047	2 10 2	1 9 1
Total, [redacted]	...	3,50,986	56,813	4,07,789	2 11 1	1 9 8
Total the [redacted]	...	14,67,045	2,33,969	16,91,044	2 10 8	1 8 7

TABLE

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from tari and sandhi.	Drugs.		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in mands of—	
						Ganja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. ■	Mds. ■
1890-91	48	71,356	32,194	■	12,780	Not available.	
1891-92	...	79,167	32,023	443	11,580	Ditto.	
1892-93	160	78,205	32,116	■	13,008	9	22
1893-94	46	85,299	39,098	500	12,840	43 30	■ ■
1894-95	...	65,985	24,084	■	15,230	25 21	■ 5
1895-96	...	63,743	28,721	400	13,000	49 ■	■ 2
1896-97	...	55,129	14,084	471	12,696	51 11	51 34
1897-98	33	55,228	27,006	422	12,007	12 ■	43 31
1898-99	39	79,066	40,937	433	14,100	19 ■	48 15
1899-1900	6	94,530	48,091	■	20,404	■ 39	■ 28
1900-1901	...	89,262	42,213	467	21,907	2 ■	■ 7
1901-1902	■	1,12,020	44,432	440	22,450	4 38	48 23
1902-1903	...						
1903-1904	...						
1904-1905	...						
1905-1906	...						
1906-1907	...						
1907-1908	...						
1908-1909	...						
1909-1910	...						
1910-1911	...						
1911-1912	...						
1912-1913	...						
1913-1914	...						
1914-1915	...						

XI.—*Excise.*

Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops sale —		
Total receipts	Consumption.			Liquor, including 'Tari.'	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
4,147	10 3	86,069	635	608	119	39	180	114	■
5,080	■ ■	96,863	3,060	740	108	47	182	114	■
4,086	11 ■	97,025	2,407	731	126	43	■	115	■
4,022	10 4	1,02,837	2,171	799	119	38	190	108	■
3,914	10 27	85,492	1,973	613	142	26	179	108	27
4,259	■ 0	81,455	1,619	594	121	40	179	108	■
3,441	10 ■	51,704	1,842	329	118	32	■	108	■
3,560	10 ■	71,511	1,590	520	112	33	179	108	■
5,021	12 15	97,902	2,929	717	154	39	177	108	■
4,521	■ ■	1,10,848	2,490	889	209	43	178	108	25
5,065	11 ■	1,16,731	1,589	828	202	47	■	108	■
5,227	11 9	1,40,182	2,117	1,041	204	46	179	108	30

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court fee, including copias.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	24,007	69,253	93,743	1,141
1891-92 ...	23,191	66,553	90,348	1,218
1892-93 ...	23,128	68,307	90,704	1,040
1893-94 ...	24,040	77,525	1,01,832	1,279
1894-95 ...	25,489	70,802	96,394	1,249
1895-96 ...	22,889	78,330	1,01,295	1,161
1896-97 ...	25,164	72,498	98,646	1,457
1897-98 ...	24,564	70,646	1,05,132	1,559
1898-99 ...	23,307	78,171	1,03,791	1,370
1899-1900 ...	26,502	89,418	1,16,137	1,577
1900-1901 ...	23,384	96,639	1,20,744	* 1,841
1901-1902 ...	23,740	98,880	1,24,421	3,217
1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...				
1906-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...				
1910-1911 ...				
1911-1912 ...				
1912-1913 ...				

* ... only.

TABLE XIII.—Income tax.

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, part IV.				Total charges.		Objections part IV.	
		Asses-ment.	Tax.	Asses-ment.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Total charges.	Number.	Wholly or partly suc-cessful.	
						Asses-ment.	Tax.	Asses-ment.	Tax.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1890-91	Rs. 16,676	...	Rs. ...	...	...	634	Rs. 9,000	36	Rs. 4,476	Rs. 478	308	84	
1891-92	16,436	...	...	...	...	636	9,038	37	4,069	576	192	53	
1892-93	16,648	...	...	...	...	667	9,460	36	3,653	448	181	36	
1893-94	18,350	...	...	...	...	680	9,873	41	4,703	819	210	53	
1894-95	17,485	...	...	...	...	639	9,279	40	4,630	819	168	30	
1895-96	17,746	...	...	...	...	618	8,041	43	4,806	115	220	43	
1896-97	17,084	...	...	...	...	569	8,573	40	4,816	87	332	35	
1897-98	18,379	...	...	...	...	517	8,088	61	6,331	38	365	78	
1898-99	18,046	...	...	...	...	536	8,596	57	6,889	463	274	70	
1899-1900	17,022	...	...	...	...	508	7,817	58	6,889	78	189	68	
1900-1901	16,756	...	...	...	...	497	7,662	54	6,072	102	192	38	
1901-1902	15,308	...	...	...	...	461	7,150	44	4,886	10	154	31	
1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904-1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905-1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906-1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907-1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908-1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIV.—Income by tahsil (part IV only).

Year.	Tahsil Sultanpur.				Year.	Tahsil Amethi.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.		Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1887-1888 ...	174	2,755	30	2,973	1887-1888 ...	97	1,240	4	699
1888-1889 ...	175	2,728	27	2,770	1888-1889 ...	106	1,410	4	499
1889-1890 ...	174	2,755	30	2,864	1889-1890 ...	97	1,238	4	653
1900-1901 ...	175	2,728	27	2,877	1900-1901 ...	99	1,306	4	559
1901-1902 ...	161	2,525	24	2,390	1901-1902 ...	90	1,155	4	559
1902-1903 ...					1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...					1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...					1909-1910 ...				
1910-1911 ...					1910-1911 ...				
1911-1912 ...					1911-1912 ...				
1912-1913 ...					1912-1913 ...				

TABLE XIV.—*Income tax by tahsils (part IV only)—(conold.).*

Year.	Tahsil Kadipur.				Year.	Tahsil [REDACTED]			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.		Assesses.	Tax.	Assesses.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	115	1,928	13	1,128	1897-98 ...	113	1,916	13	1,861
1898-99 ...	111	1,948	13	1,181	[REDACTED] ...	123	2,082	13	1,881
1899-1900 ...	113	1,823	13	1,093	1899-1900 ...	123	2,002	11	1,759
1900-1901 ...	115	1,776	13	1,020	1900-1901 ...	115	1,847	11	1,616
1901-1902 ...	95	1,618	6	586	[REDACTED] ...	115	1,852	10	1,468
1902-1903 ...					[REDACTED] ...				
1903-1904 ...					[REDACTED] ...				
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
[REDACTED] ...					1906-1907 ...				
[REDACTED] ...					[REDACTED] ...				
1906-1909 ...					[REDACTED] ...				
[REDACTED] ...					[REDACTED] ...				
[REDACTED] ...					1910-1911 ...				
[REDACTED] ...					1911-1912 ...				
[REDACTED] ...					[REDACTED] ...				

TABLE XV.—District board.

Year.	pts.				Expenditure.										Debt.		
	Educa- tion.	cal.	Scienc- tific, Ac.	Mis- cella- neous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Per- son.	Total expen- diture.	Contri- butions to Pro- vincial funds.	Gene- ral ad- minis- tration.	Educa- tion.	Medi- cal.	Scienc- tific, Ac.	Mis- cella- neous.		Civil works.	Pounds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1880-81...	Rs. 3,215	Rs. 3,923	Rs. ...	Rs. 118	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,769	Rs. ...	Rs. 81,199	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,338	Rs. 26,108	Rs. 7,073	Rs. 260	Rs. 1,436	Rs. 48,064	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
1881-82...	4,083	3,049	...	162	104	3,956	...	67,043	...	1,248	22,785	7,779	290	1,926	83,997	...	...
1882-83...	4,321	3,504	...	307	...	2,318	...	67,125	...	1,517	23,538	7,321	200	1,542	82,453	...	...
1883-84...	4,371	2,515	...	225	...	1,934	...	66,903	...	1,361	23,238	7,453	200	1,842	83,370	...	...
1884-85...	4,391	3,305	...	204	...	1,786	...	66,230	...	1,163	24,764	7,325	249	1,837	80,832	...	...
1885-86...	4,233	2,599	43	235	539	1,699	...	73,075	...	1,485	24,044	7,...	417	1,87	88,738	...	...
1886-87...	4,943	2,655	300	214	572	1,644	...	64,108	...	1,135	26,929	7,356	...	146	...	...	...
1887-88...	5,110	2,331	79	412	1,183	1,806	...	77,368	3,961	1,118	27,918	6,787	389	...	87,818	...	...
1888-89...	5,426	2,463	5	412	470	1,772	...	81,391	4,000	...	27,918	...	594	...	...	...	...
1889-1900...	5,566	2,463	...	412	...	...	10,660	89,384	6,106	2,194	28,699	6,981	673	68	40,530	2,694	1,840
1900-1901...	6,243	2,437	...	463	935	6,533	13,362	90,906	2,655	2,341	39,859	8,121	569	...	43,361	2,785	1,708
1901-1902...	6,403	2,428	14	49	961	4,886	14,040	93,265	2,191	2,215	31,123	8,267	5,278	109	42,320	3,670	973
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-1911																	
1911-1912																	
1912-1913																	
1913-1914																	

• Formerly receipts only shown. From this year receipts also expenditure given.

† From gross receipts from ferries were for the first credited district

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Sultanper.

[illegible]

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police, 1902.*

	Sub-In- spectors.	Head consta- bles.	Consta- bles.	Muni- cipal police.	Town police.	police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sultanpur ...	■	■	155	15	...	234	6
Musafrkhana,	■	2	18	...	...	238	...
Raipur ...	■	■	18	...	...	256	4
Kadipur ...	■	2	18	...	...	201	...
Dostpur ...	■	1	12	...	...	158	...
Jagdispur ...	■	1	12	...	...	219	...
Lambhus ...	■	1	10	...	...	175	...
Piparpur ...	2	1	10	...	...	147	6
... ..	■	1	10	...	...	169	3
Jalsinghpur ...	■	1	10	...	...	178	...
Gauriganj ...	■	■	10	...	...	161	...
Hallapur ...	2	1	9	...	...	154	...
... Shukul...	1	1	6	...	...	54	...
Total ...	35	45	200	15	...	2,354	19

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	130	6,027	77	4	493	...	145	5,518	77
1897-98 ...	144	6,108	98	4	506	...	139	5,580	98
1898-99 ...	147	6,480	81	4	542	...	142	5,892	81
1899-1900	153	7,008	323	4	577	4	165	6,904	318
1900-1901	155	7,976	320	4	608	2	164	7,340	316
1901-1902	155	8,587	297	5	261	...	160	8,268	297
1902-1903	155								
1903-1904	155								
1904-1905	155								
1905-1906	155								
1906-1907	155								
1907-1908	155								
1908-1909	155								
1909-1910	155								
1910-1911	155								
1911-1912	155								
1912-1913	155								
1913-1914	155								

SCHOOLS—1903.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average
<i>A.—Secondary.</i>				
Miranpur.	Miranpur.	Sultanpur ...	High school ..	43
		Haseanpur ...	Vernacular mid- dle school.	43
		Sultanpur ...	Ditto	43
Musafir-khana.	Musafir-khana.	Jagdispur ...	Ditto	43
Kadipur,	Aldemau,	Dootpur ...	Ditto	43
<i>B.—Primary.</i>				
Sultanpur.	Miranpur.	Katawan ...	Upper primary ...	43
		Pakbrauli ...	Ditto	43
		Dikhanli ...	Ditto	43
		Daudpur ...	Ditto	43
		Dhamaur ...	Ditto	43
		Miranpur ...	Ditto	43
		Bhadsayan ...	Ditto	43
		Kurwar ...	Ditto	43
		Ajhui ...	Ditto	79
		Sultanpur ...	Ditto girls' school	13
		Haseanpur ...	Upper primary ...	11
		Jawahirganj ...	Lower primary ...	43
		Bhade ...	Ditto	43
		Chhetanua ...	Ditto	43
		Domanpur ...	Ditto	43
		Shahabganj ...	Ditto	43
		Agai ...	Ditto	15
		Ambat ...	Do.	31
		Udra ...	Do.	39
		Goshalinganj ...	Do.	43
		Babhangawan ...	Do.	25
		Bankepur ...	Do.	19
		Bhanti ...	Do.	43
		Asarwan ...	Do.	27
		Bhendra ...	Do.	43
	Baroun.	Dohwa ...	Upper primary ...	43
		Jasapara ...	Ditto	53
		Gaura ...	Ditto	53
		Maling ...	Ditto	43
		Gupterganj ...	Ditto	43
		Birsinghpur ...	Ditto	43
		Jaisinghpur ...	Ditto	43
		Tori ...	Ditto	43
		Partabpur ...	Lower primary ...	43
		Lohang ...	Ditto	29
		Bilahri ...	Ditto	22
		Parotampur ...	Ditto	24

SCHOOLS—1903—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attend.
<i>B.—Primary—(continued).</i>				
Sultanpur —(con- cluded).	Baran- ga— (con- cluded).	Bijhuri	Lower primary...	26
		Misrauli	Ditto	22
		Phulwari	Ditto	22
		Piron Baraiyan	Ditto	22
		Dandwa	Ditto	29
		Baranusa	Ditto	30
		Kananli	Aided	11
		Pipargason	Do.	23
		Jaggaur	Do.	20
		Sonara	Do.	26
		Kurebhar	Do.	26
		Hinwan	Do.	23
		Dhanjai	Do.	23
		Baithu	Do.	15
Amethi,	Amethi,	Amethi	Upper primary...	64
		Bhatgawan	Ditto	63
		Gauriganj	Ditto	60
		Shankarganj	Lower primary...	25
		Kohra	Ditto	23
		Karondi	Ditto	26
		Darpiapur	Ditto	29
		Korari Hirsah	Ditto	21
		Bisbeeharganj	Ditto	24
		Siwain	Ditto	17
		Duara	Ditto	26
		Bargson	Ditto	43
		Tala	Ditto	21
		Raghipur	Ditto	27
		Narsini	Ditto	28
		Khaunpur	Aided	27
		Chandanki	Do.	27
		Kasara	Do.	27
		Korari Girdharah	Do.	22
		Hansa	Do.	21
		Hansa	Do.	25
		Tikri	Do.	26
		Itaunja	Do.	18
		Bhimi	Do.	22
		Tengha	Do.	26
		Thaura	Do.	14
		Thaura	Do.	17
Musafir- khana.	Jagdis- pur.	Bhader	Upper primary...	
		Agresar	Ditto	
		Dheuraha	Lower primary...	
		Kalianpur	Ditto	
		Piparpur	Ditto	
		Ismailpur	Aided	
Musafir- khana.	Jagdis- pur.	Shahpur	Upper primary...	
		Shukal Bazar	Ditto	

SCHOOLS—1903—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
<i>B.—Primary—(continued).</i>				
khana —(con- cluded).	Jagdis- pur —(con- cluded).	Bathia ...	Upper primary ...	56
		Pali ...	Lower primary ...	28
		Majhgaon ...	Ditto ...	35
		Harimau ...	Ditto ...	32
		Maheman ...	Ditto ...	30
		Mahona ...	Ditto ...	42
		Unchgaon ...	Ditto ...	42
		Ghaysagar ...	Ditto ...	27
		Arhanpur ...	Aided ...	27
		Purshgaon ...	Do. ...	25
		Salabatgarh ...	Do. ...	31
		Garha ...	Do. ...	22
	Gaura Jauun.	Hargson ...	Upper primary ...	66
		Gaura ...	Lower primary ...	15
		Dakhniwara ...	Ditto ...	25
		Bhawan Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	13
		Jamun ...	Ditto ...	22
		Mawai ...	Aided ...	22
		Misoi ...	Do. ...	40
	Isauli	Ghorishad ...	Do. ...	18
		Sirkhiri ...	Do. ...	30
		Walipur ...	Upper primary ...	42
		Isauli ...	Ditto ...	60
		Dahriawan ...	Ditto ...	26
		Bhurawan ...	Lower primary ...	30
		Isauli ...	Ditto ...	26
		Bazar Baldi Rai ...	Ditto ...	33
		Uskamaun ...	Ditto ...	28
		Pipri ...	Ditto ...	28
		Baghanna ...	Aided ...	22
Kadi pur...	Aldomen	Rasulabad ...	Do. ...	25
		Saraon ...	Upper primary ...	25
		Duaris Gajenpur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Musafirkhana ...	Lower primary ...	25
		Dudra ...	Ditto ...	25
		Pindara ...	Ditto ...	25
		Atwara ...	Aided ...	25
		Kochhit ...	Do. ...	25
		Kishni ...	Upper primary ...	25
		Bani ...	Ditto ...	25
		Newada ...	Ditto ...	25
		Kadipur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Dera ...	Ditto ...	25
		Garai ...	Ditto ...	25
		Taini ...	Ditto ...	25
		Barwanipur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Mirpur Farahpur ...	Ditto ...	25

SCHOOLS—1902—concluded

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Total

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B.—Primary—(conclud

Kad pur (oc- luded	Aidem —(co cluded	Umreman ..	Lower primar	26
		Kunda Bhaironpur ..	Ditto	■
		Dhema ...	Ditto	2'
		Dostpur ...	Ditto, gh	18
		Bishunpur ...	Ditto	■
		Dasgaspara ...	Ditto	2'
		Bhadsayan ...	Aided	2'
		Jatauli ...	Do.	3'
		Jagdispur Bora ...	Do.	22
		Hamidpur ...	Do.	2
		Lachhmanpur ...	Do.	2'
		Paraspatti ...	Do.	2
		Bora Marufpur ...	Do.	2'
		Hajipur ...	Do.	■
		Rai Biga ...	Do.	2
		Tajuddinpur	Do.	1
		Parasram 1917		1'
		Amrapur	Upper primar	7
		Nurampal	Ditto	5'
		Narindaga	Lower primar	3
		Garabpur	Ditto	■
		Sheogarh	Ditto	3
	Chanda	Lambhua	Ditto	■
		Rampur	Ditto	■
		Shankarpi	Ditto	3
		Chankia	Aided	5
		Chanda	Do.	■
		Mohadpur	Do.	■

ROADS—1903.

A.—PROVINCIAL.				Length.		
				M.	fur.	ft.
Allahabad-Fyzabad trunk				29	0	0
B.—LOCAL.						
I.—First class, metalled, bridged, and drained throughout.						
1.	Sultanpur	Malipur	...	5	0	0
2.	"	Lohraman	...	3	1	26
3.	Dhamaur to Parshadepur	...	...	9	1	554
4.	Fyzabad to	...	...	4	1	554
5.	to Gaura	...	...	1	0	0
6.	Railway feeder to Raipur	...	...	0	2	47
7.	"	Gauriganj	...	0	0	590
II.—First class, metalled, partially bridged, and drained.						
1.	Sultanpur to	...	...	22	0	0
2.	"	Isauli	...	9	2	0
3.	Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur	...	...	15	2	0
4.	Gauriganj to Partabgarh	...	...	0	6	270
III.—Second class, unmetalled, partially bridged, and drained.						
1.	Sultanpur to Rai Bareilly	...	...	10	0	0
2.	"	Malipur	...	25	4	0
3.	"	Isauli	...	1	8	0
4.	Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur	...	...	41	5	182
5.	Dhamaur to Parshadepur	...	...	8	1	396
6.	Fyzabad to Bareilly	...	...	15	5	396
7.	to Kadiapur and Gaura	...	...	4	0	0
8.	Akberpur to Haliapur	...	...	5	5	264
9.	"	Dostpur, Patti, and Partabgarh	...	0	6	0
10.	"	Katka	...	16	6	0
11.	Fyzabad to Jaunpur	...	...	6	4	0
12.	"	Kurebhar	...	17	0	0
13.	"	Lambhua	...	7	0	588
14.	Dostpur to Surabpur	...	...	10	0	0
15.	Gauriganj to Musafirkhana	...	...	13	4	520
16.	"	Partabgarh	...	15	0	0
17.	Inhanna to Rudauli	...	...	7	2	0
18.	Haliapur	...	...	1	0	0
19.	Jagdispur to Jais	...	...	11	6	0
20.	Shukul Bazar to Raniganj	...	...	11	4	0
IV.—5th class, cleared, partially bridged, and drained.						
1.	Sultanpur to Isauli	...	...	10	0	0
2.	to Lambhua	...	...	29	0	0
3.	Dihli to Bulandshahr	...	...	10	0	0
4.	Shukul to Haidergarh	...	...	1	0	0
5.	Lohngi to Subedar-ka-Furwa	...	...	8	6	0

ROADS—1903—(concluded).

B.—LOCAL—(concluded).					Length.		
V.—Sixth class, all-weather only.					fur.	ft.	
1.	Shukl	Gauriganj	...	...	29	0	
	Gauriganj	Partabgarh	...	...	1	0	
	Raipur to Musafirkhana	...	...	...	14		
4.	"	Hampur	...	...	6		63
	"	to Dadra	...	...		0	
	Sultanpur	Goshainganj	...	...	5		0
7.	"	Kamtaganj	...	...	6	1	
8.	Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Sombarsa	...	...	...	16		26
9.	"	Dostpur	...	...		0	
10.	Kurwar, Aliganj, and Gauriganj	...	...	...	23		0
11.	Aliganj, Nizamuddinpur, and Kanjas	...	...	...	10		0
12.	Gauriganj to Ateba	...	...	...		0	0
13.	Amghat to Kanjas	...	...	...		8	
14.	Dhamsur to Hasanpur	...	...	...	6		
15.	Gndraghat to Surabpur	...	...	...	8	0	0
16.	Surabpur to Kadipur	...	...	...
17.	Kadipur, Dhopar, and Chanda	...	...	...	15	0	0
18.	Chanda, Sheogarh, and Arjunpur	...	...	...		0	
19.	Raniganj, Jamun, and Jais	...	...	...	15		
20.	Jagdispur to Nathin and Kishni	...	...	...	11		
21.	"	Deokali	...	...		2	0
	Tengha to Korari Girdhar	...	...	...	7		
	Kakwa to Sontha	...	...	...		2	0
24.	Musafirkhana, Jamun, and Dakhinwara	...	...	...	13	2	0
	Bhartipur to Jaisinghpur	...	...	...	9	0	0
	Itkauli	Akbarpur	...	...	19	0	0
27.	"	Gaura	...	...	2	0	0
	Haliapur to Ganapur	...	...	...		0	
29.	Paperghat	Khaunpur	...	...	17	0	0
	Giyanipur	Durgapur	...	...			0
	"	Khandhaipur	...	...	8		0
	Hasanpur	Bhandra	...	...		0	0
	Pakhruali to	...	...	...	15	0	0
24.	Kinwar	Lohngi	...	...	2		
	Akbarpur to Arsis	...	...	...
	Birsinghpur	...	...	...	6	0	
	"	Muhammadpur	...	...			0
28.	"	Santhra	...	...	10		0
	Surabpur to Brahmanpur	...	...	...	9		0
	Churma	Semri	...	...		0	
41.	Sheogarh	Babhangau	...	...	8		0
42.	Chera to	...	...	...	2	0	0
43.	Khapradh to Inayatpur	...	...	...	10		
44.	Amnaikpur	Karavundi	...	...	8	0	0
	"	Deopur	...	...			0
	Gossaisinghpur	Madhikarpur	...	...		0	0

FERRIES ■ THE GUMTI—1902.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Ferry.	Income.
				Rs.
Khana.	Jagdispur	Khemman	Richhghát	2,550
	"	Manjhgau	Panhighát	75
	"	Pali	Pali	375
	"	Urerman	Bakhra	450
	Musafrkhana	Rasulabad	Rasuladghát	220
	Jagdispur	Makhdumpur	Khirkighát	220
	"	Urerman	Urerman	180
	"	Kishni	Kishni	280
	"	Sheikhpur Bhandra.	Mohan	100
	"	Sonsarpur	Sakderipur	55
	"	Nandi	Nandi	180
	Musafrkhana	Mohiddinpur	Hajiganj	175
	Jagdispur	Makhdumpur	Ghurwal	17
	"	Sethin	Sethin	305
	"	Atwara	Kondwa	295
	"	Pichuti	Hangwa	25
	"	"	Achakwa	
	"	"	Kutki	
	Musafrkhana	Kotwa	Kotwa	81
	"	Nara	Nara	24
	"	Gajanpur	Gajanpur	80
	"	Ditto	Douria	14
	"	Chandipur	Chandipur-Kalla s-pur.	455
Sultanpur.	Isauli	Isauli	Baghát	550
	Miranpur	Mithnepur	Mithnepur	215
	"	Seraiyan	Seraiyan	216
	"	Kurwar	Kurwar	450
	Baraunsa	Asizpur	Asizpur	7
	Miranpur	Khajapur	Khajapur	64
	"	Chandaur	Chandaur	160
	Miranpur	Mundwa	Mundwa	305
	"	Wali pur	Semarghát	10
	"	Khajua Rupipur.	Rupipur	85
	Miranpur	Bhandra-Parasrampur.	Bhanda	■
	"	Nirahia	■	220
	"	Katowan	Katawan	200
	"	Amilia	Amilia	14
	Baraunsa	Agnihotripur	Agnihotripur	25
	"	Saifullahganj	Saifullahganj	18
	"	Sirwara	Sirwara	180
	Miranpur	Karomi and Fatchpur.	Fatchpur	50
	Baraunsa	Hayatnagar	Hayatnagar	■
	Miranpur	Bembhangaon	Bembhangaon	■
	Baraunsa	Bilkhri	■	■

FERRIES ON THE GUMTI—1902—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Ferry.	Income.
				Rs.
Kadi pur	Chanda	Shahpur Harbans	Paparghat	560
	"	Maqaudan	Maqaudan	42
	Aldaman	Nanoman	Zafarpur Nanoman	230
	"	Dera	Deraghat	850
	Chanda	Sabaukhpur	Sabaukhpur	110
	"	Raja Patti	Dhapaughat	280
	"	Lotia	Lotia	90
	"	Khuncheikhpur	Paigupur	175
	Aldaman	Katsari	Katsari	70
	"	Harwaripur	Harwaripur	270
	Chanda	Chhapar	Gopinathpur	820
	"	Dowark	Seral Chhapar	270
	"	"	Dowark	180
	Aldaman	Pakarpar	Pakarpar	180
	"	Patna	Patna	540
	"	Shafipur	Shafipur	280
	"	Gudra	Gudraghat	
	"	Hindusbad	Hwaika	
	"	"	Hindusbad	

POST OFFICES.

	Pargana.	Office.	Class.
Sultanpur	Miranpur ...	Sultanpur	office, Imperial.
		Hasanpur	Sub-office,
		Bhade	office,
		Bhadaiyan	
		Daudpur	
		Dhamaur	
		Kurwar	
		Rajapur	
	...	Birsinghpur	Sub-office,
		Koriawan	
		Jaisinghpur	Branch office,
		Saifullaganj	
		Chendaur	
		Partabpur	
Amethi ...	Amethi...	Amethi	Sub-office,
		Gauriganj	
		Bishoharganj	Branch office,
		Bamnagar	
		Shebgarh	
		Tikar	district.
	Asal ...	Tirsundi	Sub-office, Imperial.
		Piparpur	Branch office,
	Musaarkhana,	Musaarkhana	Sub-office,
Musaarkhana	Jagdispur	Jagdispur	
		Shukul	
		Sathin	Branch office,
		Sundurwa	
		Thauri	
		Kialni	
	Isauli ...	Bagar Baldi Rai	Sub-office,
		Isauli	office,
		Surria	
		Walipur	
	Jamun,	Gaura Jamun	
Kadipur	...	Kadipur	Sub-office,
		Lambhua	
		Dera	Branch office,
		Dostpur	
		Meepur	
		Chanda	
		Bilwai	district.

MARKETS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Market.	Day or days.
per.	Miranpur	Rultanpur ...	Porkinsganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kandhai pur ...	Kandhai pur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Hanupur ...	Hanumanganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Bandhua ...	Humanganj ...	Ditto.
		Kurwar ...	Kurwar ...	Ditto.
		Bhandra ...	Bhandra ...	Sunday ... Wednesday.
		Tikri Barna ...	Kamaganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Dhamaur ...	Dhamaur ...	Ditto.
		Gianipur ...	Gianipur ...	Tuesday ... Wednesday.
		Muniari ...	Aliganj ...	Thursday.
		Jurapatti ...	Qasiganj ...	Ditto.
	[Redacted]	Dhaseerwa ...	Guptarganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Kurebhar ...	Kurebhar ...	Ditto.
		Somri ...	Somri ...	Ditto.
		Bindwan ...	Raniganj ...	Ditto.
		Fetchpur ...	Goshainganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Dohli ...	Dohli ...	Ditto.
		Bharthipur ...	Bharthipur ...	Ditto.
		Khodi ...	Babaganj ...	Ditto.
		Jaisinghpur ...	Jaisinghpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Birsinghpur ...	Birsinghpur ...	Ditto.
		Lohngi ...	Lohngi ...	Ditto.
		Dih Dhagupur ...	Dalbinganj ...	Ditto.
		Baraula ...	Baraula ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Nihawan ...	Bazar Ram Baksh Singh.	Ditto.
		Dhansudih ...	Katra Bazar ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khursoma ...	Khursoma ...	Ditto.
		Koriawan ...	Koriawan ...	Ditto.
		Hijhauri ...	Sriganj ...	Ditto.
		Monara ...	Motiganj ...	Ditto.
		Maing ...	Maing ...	Ditto.
	Amethi ...	Madhopur ...	Gauriganj ...	Monday ... Friday.
		Tengha ...	Tengha ...	Ditto.
	[Redacted]	Raipur ...	Katra Himmat Singh.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Himmatgarh ...	Bishoharganj ...	Wednesday ... Saturday.
	Asal ...	Durgapur ...	Durgapur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Tirsundi ...	Tirsundi ...	Ditto.
	Musafir-khana.	Bhanauli ...	Bazar Musafir-khana.	Monday ... Friday.
		Aurangabad ...	Aurangabad ...	Tuesday ... [Redacted] y.
		Pondara ...	Bazar Pondara.	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Jagdispur	Harimau ...	Harimau ...	Ditto.
		Mowaiya Bahmatgarh.	Bazar Shukul.	Ditto.
		Deulatpur ...	Bazar Rani ...	Tuesday ... Friday.
		Nihalgarh ...	Nihalgarh ...	Tuesday ... day.

MARKETS—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Market.	Day or days.
Munshikhan—(concl.).	Gaura Jamun.	Munghi ..	Raisi ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Majhgawan ...	Jagaharganj.	Ditto.
		Jamun ...	Jamun ...	Monday and Friday.
		Gaura ...	Gaura ...	Ditto.
	Isanli ...	Hanapur ...	Walipur ...	Ditto.
		Bihinidura ...	Bazar ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Itai.	Itai.	Ditto.
		Tirhut ...	Tirhut ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Aldeman	Haliapur ...	Haliapur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Sarai Bagha ...	Bazar Chaprai.	Ditto.
Kadi par.	Aldeman	Goswisinghpur.	Goswisinghpur.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Luchhmanpur.	Luchhmanpur.	Ditto.
		Meopur Birchauli.	Meopur ...	Ditto.
		Murla Dih ...	Murla Dih ...	Ditto.
		Rani ...	Rani ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bhawani pur ...	Bhawani pur ...	Ditto.
		Katsari ...	Katsari ...	Ditto.
		Mandha ...	Mandha ...	Ditto.
		Barkhauna Dih.	Barkhauna Dih.	Ditto.
		Kadi pur ...	Kadi pur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Jaura ...	Jaura ...	Ditto.
		Bilwai ...	Bilwai ...	Ditto.
		Kalianpur ...	Kalianpur ...	Ditto.
		Dera ...	Dera ...	Monday and Friday.
		Dootpur ...	Dootpur ...	Ditto.
		Ahrifrozpur ..	Ahrifrozpur ...	Ditto.
	Chanda ...	Harwari pur ...	Harwari pur ...	Ditto.
		Muhammadsabad.	Muhammadsabad.	Ditto.
		Pakar pur ...	Pakar pur ...	Ditto.
		Rampur Dubail.	Rampur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Shahgarh ...	Rani Bazar ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Rampur ...	Rampur ...	Ditto.
		Shankar pur ..	Shankar pur ...	Ditto.
		Sarajbhanpatti.	Sarajbhanpatti.	Ditto.
		Lambhua ...	Lambhua ...	Monday and Friday.
		Qiamuddin pur.	Qiamuddin pur.	Ditto.
		Partabpur ...	Chanda ...	Ditto.
		...	Goshainganj ...	Ditto.
		Shahpur ...	Shahpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kothra Kalan ...	Kothra ...	Ditto.
		Piarepur ...	Hajiganj ...	Ditto.
		Sheogarh ...	Sheogarh ...	Wednesday and Saturday.

FAIRS ~~IN~~ IN THE SULTANPUR DISTRICT.

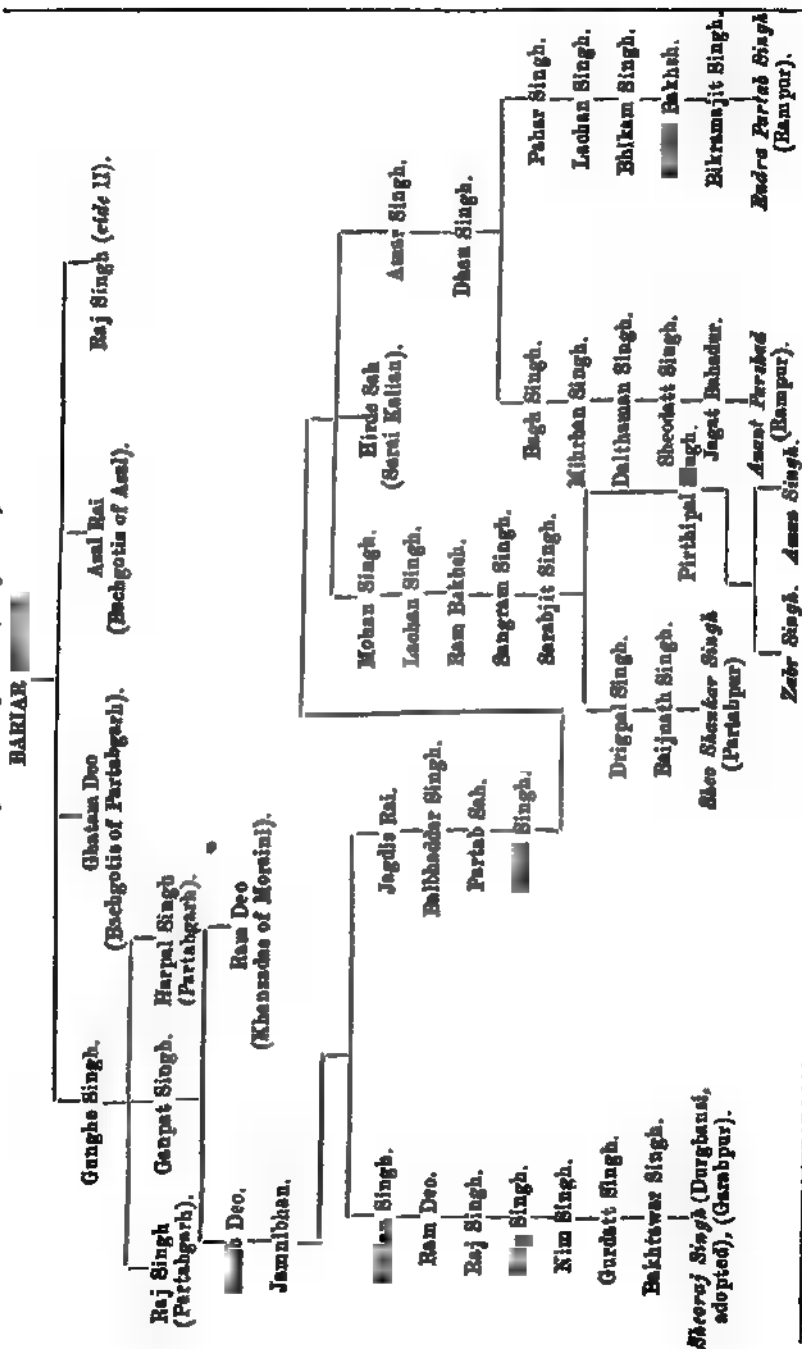
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Sultanpur.	Miranpur	Chhaoni Sar- kar.	Sitakund ...	Kartik, sudi Pu- ranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	1,000
		Hajipatti ...	Melakund ...	Kartik, sudi Pu- ranmashi,	2,000
		Bandhua ...	Mela Sagra...	Kartik, sudi Pu- ranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	4,000
		Gangohri ...	■ Bhawani	Kuar ■ Chait, sudi 8th.	1,000
		Dharawan ...	■ Bhawani	Ditto ...	700
		Lohramau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
	Baraunsa	Baghua ...	Karia ...	Bisakh and Agha, sudi, every Tuesday.	4,000
		Pali ...	Mela Sagra...	Kartik, sudi Pu- ranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	2,000
		Nisampatti, Bhidura ...	Panchonpur, Mahabir ...	Every Thursday ...	200
				" Tuesday ...	150
		Raghipur ...	Mela Durga,	Kuar and Chait, sudi 8th.	50,000
	Amethi ...	Shamsheria, Raipur Phul- wari,	Ditto ... Debi Patan...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	20,000 1,000
		Kanuu ...	Kalka Bha- wani.	Every Monday ...	5,000
		Kotwa ...	Sot Barah ...	Kartik, sudi Pu- ranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	25,000
	Musafr- khana.	Math Suras- tigir.	Nand Maher,	Ditto ...	20,000
		Pandera Kar- nai.	Shooratri ...	Phagun, ■	10,000
		Bagothua ...	Mahabir ...	Tuesday after Nugpanchmi.	5,000
Kaimpur.	Aldeman,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Tuesday ...	■
		Bilwai ...	Phuleswar- nath.	Phagun, sudi 13th.	3,000
		Birhauna Dih, Hamidpur ...	Pando Bala, Mela Bhawa- ni.	Kuar, sudi 10th ... Every Monday and Friday.	6,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	K■ and Chait, sudi 8th.	3,000
		Magarsund kalan.	Durga Debi,	Ditto ...	400
	Chanda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Monday and Friday.	200
		Shahpur ...	Paparghat ...	Kuar and Chait, sudi 8th.	1,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Tuesday ...	200
		Rajapatti ...	Dhoparghat,	Chait, sudi 10th...	10,000

TALUQDARS HOLDING LAND IN THE SULTANPUR DISTRICT, 1902.

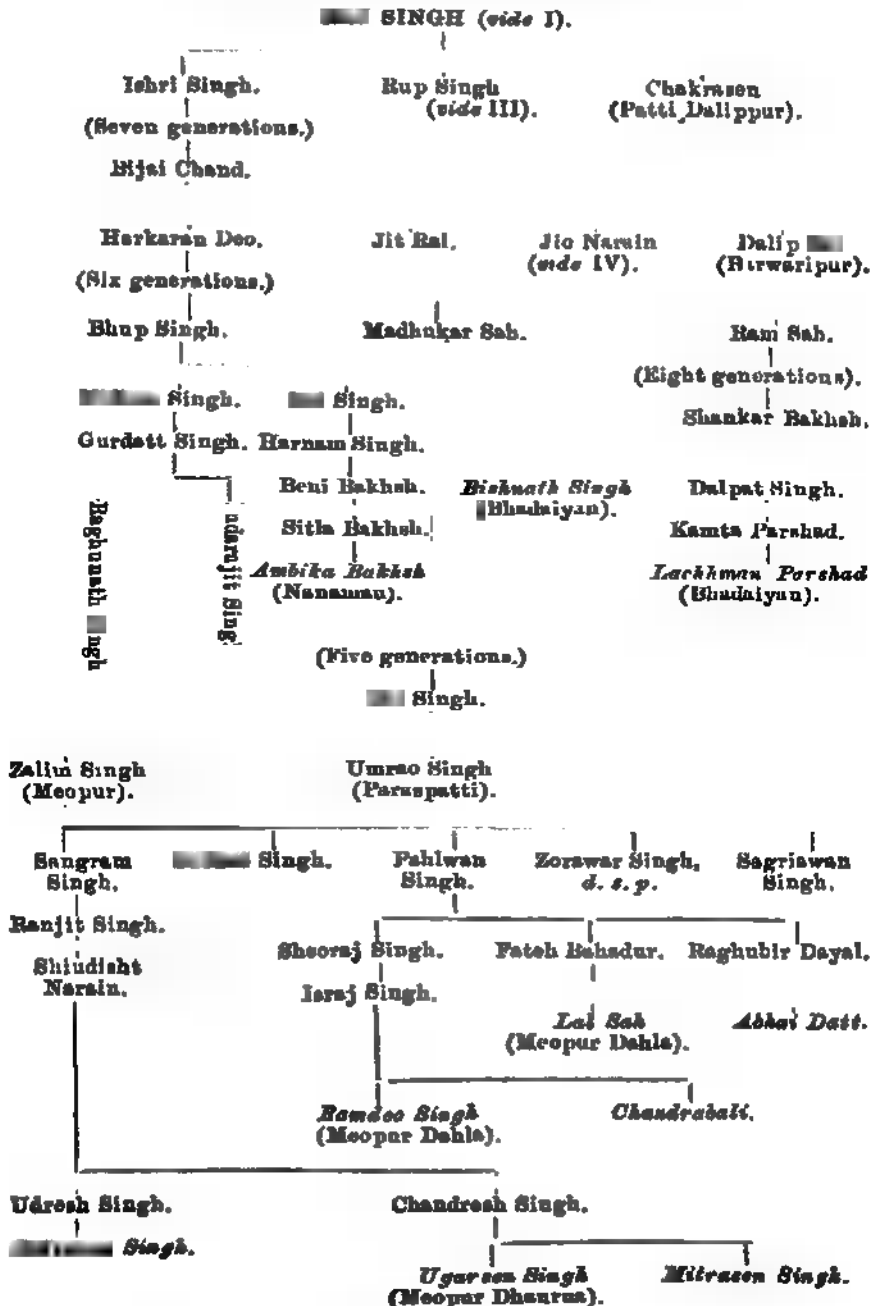
Number.	Taluka.	Talukdar.	Caste.	Pargana.	Number of—		Revenue demand.
					Villages.	Patta.	
1	Ajodhya	Raja Sir Partab Narsin Singh, K.C.I.E.	...	Baranua	...	...	Rs. ...
2	Dera	Raja Partab Singh...	Rajkumar	Aldema, Miranpur, Baranua, Chanda.	113	...	79,534
3	Amethi	" Bhagwan Singh.	Bandhalgoti	Amethi	...	...	2,36,710
4	Hanapur	Raja Mohammed Mehdi Ali Khan.	Bachgoti Khanada,	Miranpur, Baranua	103	6	64,170
5	Tiloi	Raja Bishnath Saran Singh,	Kohnparia	Gaura-Jaman	1	1	1,368
6	Kurwar	" Partab Bahader Singh,	Bachgoti	Miranpur, Baranua	...	9	44,900
7	Parbat	" Darsanraj Kunwar	Darganai	Jogdipur, Miranpur	...	...	6,000
8	Katari	Raja Partab Bahador Singh,	Kohnparia	Gaura-Jaman	13	...	13,770
9	Shahman	" Sukhmal Singh	Ditto	Ditto	2	...	850
10	...	" Ali	Bhalo Suban Khan.	Jogdipur	...	6	27,008
11	Meonpur Dhanua	" Indrasen Singh	...	Aldema	85	41	...
12	Pirpur	Mir Abu Jafar	Rajkumar	"	...	10	1,861
13	Ikhti	" Ugradatt Singh	Soyid	Miranpur	...	1	...
14	Samarthpur	Bubun Subhraj Kunwar	Bachgoti	Baranua, Miranpur	...	...	14,530
15	Jaman	" Mahabir Singh	Kohnparia	Gaura-Jaman	17	...	19,570
16	Rampur	Thakur Rudra Partab Singh,	Rajwar	Chanda, Miranpur	43	...	...
17	Khapradh-Sihipar,	Thakursen Sriman Kanwar,	Garghanai	Baranua, Miranpur,	...	...	27,288
18	Meonpur-Dohla	" Lalla	Rajkumar	Aldema, Chanda.	...	...	...
				Baranua,	...	...	...

25	Tikari ...	20	Ganga ...	Kahnpuria ...	...	...	...	1	387
26	Raiti ...	"	Surat Singh ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	8,160
27	Deogson	"	Mustafa Ali Khan ...	Bhale Sultan Khan- sada.	...	...	...	7	18,554
28	Nanama	"	Ambika Baksh Singh.	Bachgoti Khansada,	...	...	...	21	10,880
29	Gango	"	Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan.	Bachgoti Khansada,	...	...	...	4	10,480
30	Bhadalyan	"	Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh.	Rajkumar ...	...	...	...	24	28,888
31	Barania	"	Babu Raghubar Singh ...	Kahnpuria ...	...	...	...	...	10,505
32	Manterpur	"	Bibi Amt-ul Fatima ...	Bachgoti Khansada,	...	...	...	...	40,685
33	Shahgarh	"	Babu Bijai Bahadar Singh,	Bandhalgoti ...	...	...	...	...	11,890
34	Garabpur	"	Sheora Singh ...	Dargahasi ...	...	...	...	...	10,550
35	Bhawanahapur	"	Baksh Singh ...	Kahnpuria ...	...	...	...	...	7,598
36	Unchgaon	"	Dargahi Khan ...	Bhale Sultan Khan- sada.	...	...	...	...	7,008
37	Antu ...	"	Surajpal Singh ...	Bilkharin ...	...	...	...	...	888
38	Fali ...	"	Bhagwan Kunwar ...	Beis ...	...	...	...	...	7,420
39	Damodra	"	Bhan Partab Singh ...	Rajkumar	6,090
40	Partabpur	"	Taktur Sheo Shankar Singh,	Rajwar	8,588
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Bachoti Pedigree I (Rajwara).



N.B.—Those whose names are in italics were alive.

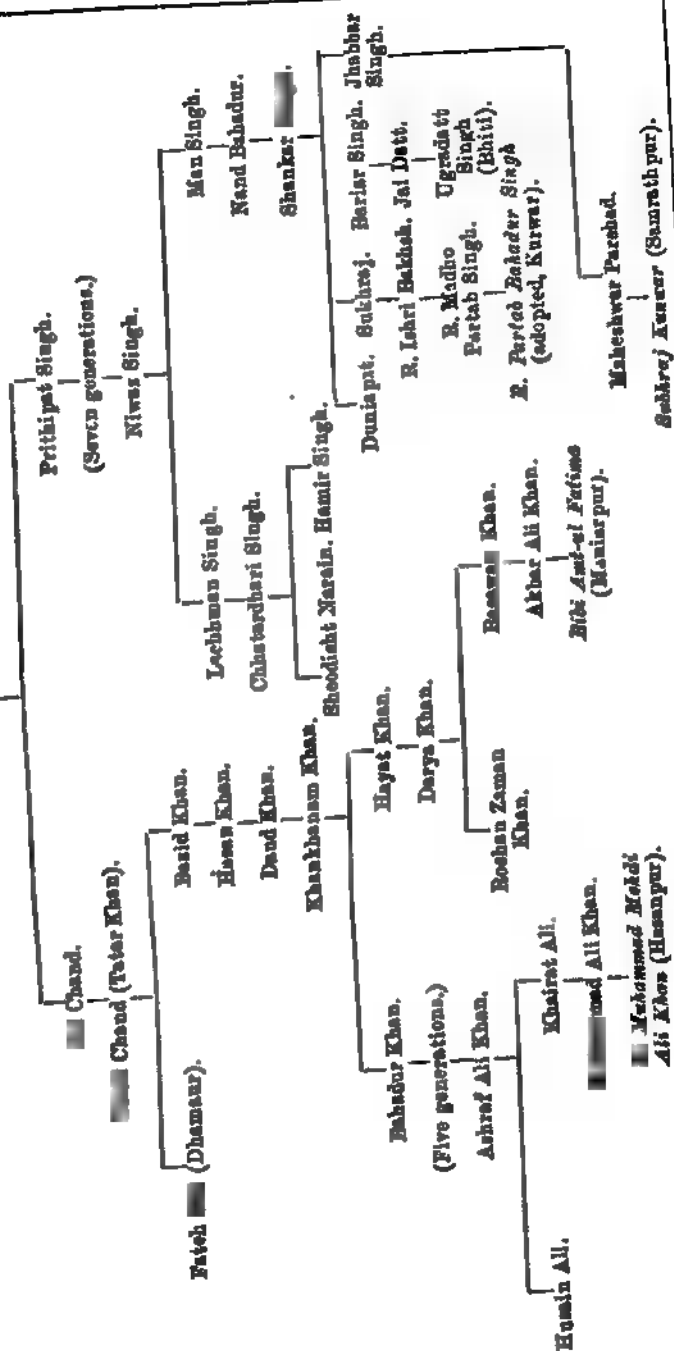
Bachgoti Pedigree II (Rajkumara).

N.B.—Those whose names ■■■ in italics ■■■ alive ■■■

Backgati Pedigree III.

SINGH (coda II).

Jura Bai.

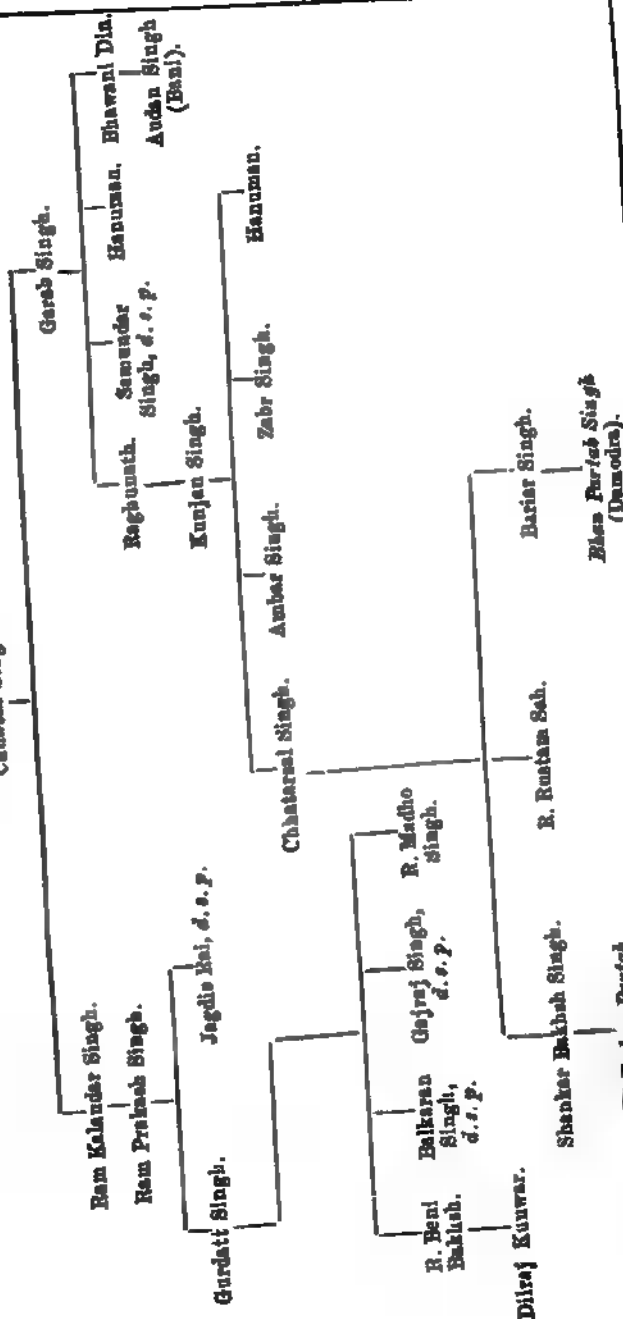


N.B.—Those whose names are in italics were alive in 1857.

*Bachgoti Pedigree IV (Rajkumars).*JIO NARAIN (*vide* II).

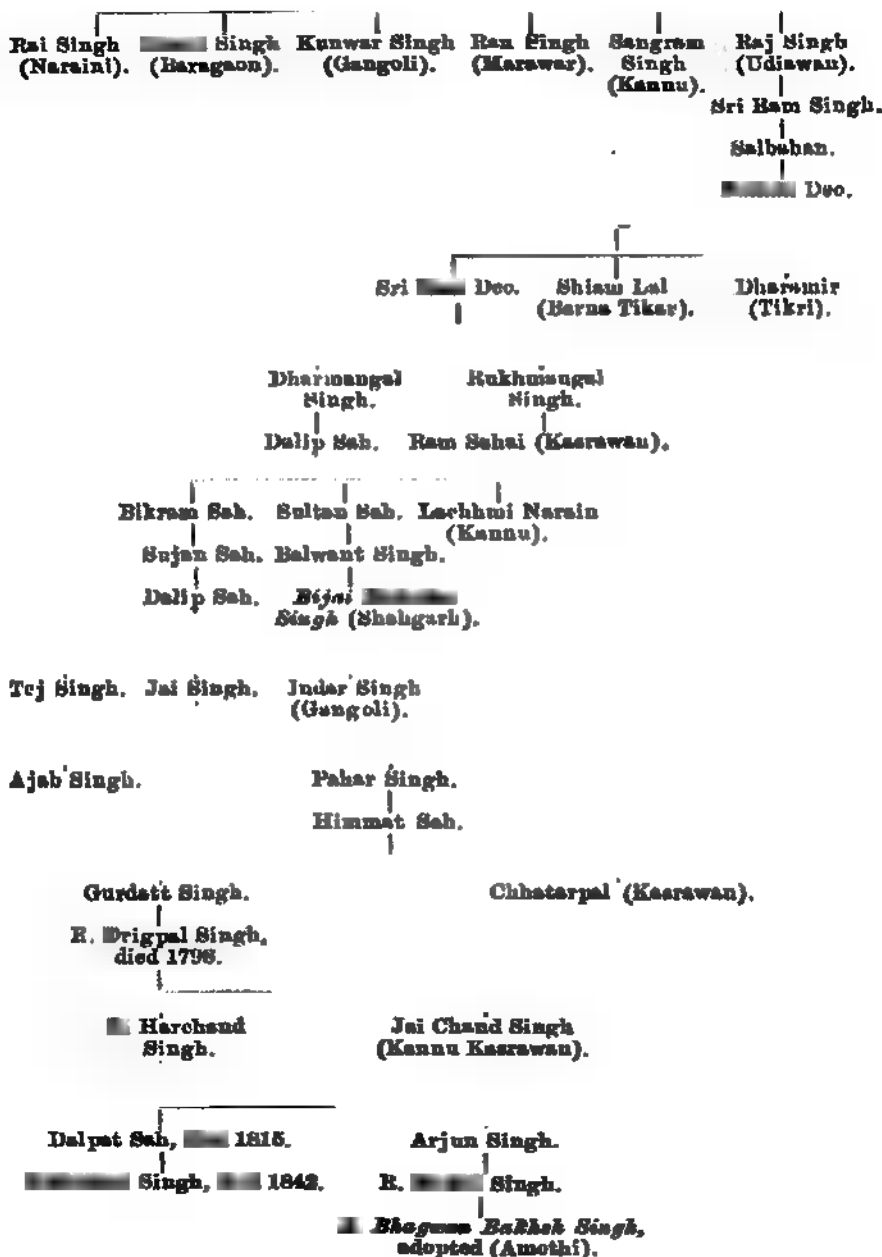
(Six generations.)

Chhatar Singh.



R.B.—Those whose names are italicized are alive in 1902.

Pedigree of ■■■ Bandhalgotis.

[illegible]

N.B.—Those whose _____ are in _____ 1908

GAZETTEER OF SULTANPUR.

INDEX.

A.

Agriculture, pp. 30--38.
 Ahota, p. []
 Ahira, p. []
 Ajodhya, Mahārāja of, p. 101.
 Akbar, p. []
 Ala-ud-din, p. 181.
 Aldeman, p. 151.
 Aldeman pargana, pp. 137, 151.
 Amarpur, p. 160.
 Amethi, [] Raipur.
 Amethi pargana, pp. 136, 156.
 Amethi tahsil, p. 158.
 Amethi taluqa, p. 96.
 Antu taluqa, p. 101.
 Arjunpur, p. 171.
 Arya Samāj, pp. 59, 60.
 Asal pargana, p. 160.
 Asal Rai, pp. 104, 161.
 Athgaon estate, p. 96.

B.

Babar, p. 184.
 Bachgotia, pp. 63, 78, 161, 171, 191, 203.
 Bala, pp. 64, 101, 154, 166, 172; *vide* [] Rājputa.
 Bājra, p. 37.
 Bandhalgotia, pp. 64, 95--98, 101-- []
 Bandhua Kalan, p. []
 Banias, pp. 47, 67.
 Baragaon estate, p. 101.
 Baraulia taluqa, p. []
 [] P. []
 [] pargana, p. []
 Bariar Singh, [] 79; [] Bachgotia.
 Barley, [] 37.
 [] land, p. 13.
 [] pp. 119, 121, []
 [] Shukul, p. []
 [] nala, p. []
 Begethua, p. []
 Bhadaiyan, pp. 141, 165, 166.
 Bhadaiyana, p. 71; *vide* [] Rājputa.
 Bhale [] pp. 78, 119, []
 179, [] 184, 186, [] 201; *vide* also Rājputa.

Bhanauli, [] Musafirkhana.
 Bharonadi, p. 156.
 Bhara, pp. 63, 65, 71, 130, 205.
 Bharthiur, pp. 101, 163, 1 []
 Bhatgawan, p. 158.
 [] Shahpur, pp. 99, 156.
 Bhatti [] nqa, p. []
 Bhojpur jhil, pp. 9, 161; [] []
 Lakes.
 Bhure Khan, p. 168.
 Bihta [] te, p. []
 Bikhari, p. 171.
 Bilahri, pp. 135, 146.
 Bilkharas, pp. 67, 101; [] []
 Rājputa.
 Bilwal, pp. 66, 154.
 Birth-rate, p. 22.
 Pisena, p. []
 Blindness, p. []
 Boundaries of the district, p. 1.
 Brahmana, pp. 61, 106.
 [] work, pp. 50, 162.
 Bricks, p. 14.
 Bridges, p. 51.
 Brownrigg, Mr. F. W., settlement officer, p. 115.
 Building materials, p. 14.
 Bullocks, [] Cattle.
 Bungalows, pp. 53, 54.

C.

Cantonments, pp. 144, 205.
 Carnegie, Mr. F., settlement officer, pp. 110, 112, 113.
 Castes, pp. 60--72.
 Cattle, p. 18.
 Cattle census, p. 19.
 Cattle disease, p. 20.
 Cattle markets, p. 49.
 Cattle pounds, p. 127.
 Cattle show, Sultanpur, p. 49.
 Census, of 1869, p. 57; [] 1881, p. 57; of 1891, p. 57; of 1901, p. 58.
 [] p. 117.
 Chak Jangla, *vide* Jagdispur.
 [] p. []
 Chanda, pp. 140, 141, []
 Chanda [] p. []
 Chandsur, pp. 14, 171.
 Chauhana, p. 132.
 Cholera, p. 34.
 Christianity, p. 57.

INDEX.

Ohunha nala, pp. 6, 194.

Civil courts, p. 107.
Climate, p. 20.
Commerce, p. 47.
Communications, pp. 51—56.
Condition of people, p. 78.
Conservancy, p. 112.
Cotton, p. 87.
Crime, p. 112.
Criminal courts, p. 107.
Crops, pp. 84—88.
Cultivated area, p. 29.
Culturable waste, p. 29.

D.

Dadra, p. 198.
Damodra taluqa, p. 68.
Darshan Singh, Rājā, pp. 91, 138.
Deaf-mutism, p. 112.
Death-rate, p. 83.
Density of population, pp. 57, 58.
Deogson taluqa, p. 100.
Dera, pp. 84—86, 129, 172.
Dhamaur, pp. 88, 88, 180.
Dhanepur estate, *vide* Shahman.
Dhopap, pp. 129, 134, 170, 178.
Dispensaries, pp. 26, 207.
Distillery, *vide* Excise.
District board, p. 125.
Double-cropping, p. 112.
Drainage, pp. 8—11.
Durgbands, pp. 88; *vide* 112.
Dwarka, p. 112.

E.

Education, p. 112.
Emigration, p. 112.
Encamping grounds, p. 58.
Epidemics, pp. 23—26.
Europeans, p. 60.
 112, p. 121.

Famines, pp. 41—44.
Bahadur, Rājā, p. 175.
 112, p. 17.
 112, pp. 112, 209.
Fever, p. 23.
Fiscal history, pp. 108—117.
Fisheries, p. 112.
Floods, pp. 4, 112.
Franks, General, pp. 140—142.

Gabbaria nala, p. 112.
Gaharwara, p. 66; 112 Rājputs.
Gajanpur Duaria, p. 175.
Gangoo, pp. 94, 165.
Garabpur taluqa, pp. 171.
Gardona, p. 17.
Garghansia, pp. 66, 91, 112, 165;
 112 *vide* also Rājputs.
Gaura, p. 176.
Gaura Jamun pargana, pp. 126, 176.
Gauriganj, pp. 178.
 112, pp. 50, 71.
Goats, 112 Cattle.
Gram, p. 87.
Groves, p. 15.
Gujars, p. 70.
Gumti river, pp. 3, 4, 6, 12, 152,
 184, 184, 197.

H.

Hallapur, p. 179.
Hamsapur, p. 154.
Harrington, Mr. H. B., settlement
 112 officer, p. 110.
Harvests, p. 26.
Haseen Khan, Rājā, p. 180.
Hasanpur, pp. 88, 180.
Health, pp. 20—28.
Hemgarh, p. 112.
Hemp drugs, p. 122.
Henwat, *vide* Harvests.
Hindusbad, p. 180; 112 also
 112 Dwarka.
Hindus, pp. 89, 60—89.
Hluen Thalang, pp. 129, 112.
Holapur jail, pp. 9, 112; *vide* also
 112 Lakes.
Hospitals, 112 Dispensaries.
Houses, p. 76.

I.

Immigrations, p. 112.
Income tax, p. 112.
Indebtedness, pp. 74, 75.
Indigo, pp. 37, 50, 112.
Industries, *vide* Commerce.
Infirmities, p. 26.
Insanity, p. 26.
Interest, p. 46.
Irrigation, pp. 38—41.
Isauli, p. 180.
Isauli cis-Gumti, *vide* Musafirkhana
 112 pargana.
Isauli pargana, pp. 126, 112.
Isauli trans-Gumti, 112 Isauli par-
 112 gana.
Isaqqur, p. 112.

J.

Jagannath Chapraal, p. 180.
 Jagdispur, p. 183.
 Jagdispur pargana, p. 181.
 Jail, p. 121.
 Jains, p. 59.
 Jaisinghpur, p. 182.
 Jamun, p. 188.
 Jamun taluqa, p. 182.
 Jamwaria river, pp. 6, 188.
 Jangal Rāmānagar, p. 188.
 Jaunpur, kingdom of, p. 133.
 Jhils, *vide* Lakes.
 Juār, p. 37.
 Julahas, p. 70.
 Jungles, Woods.

 Kachhwahan, p. 86.
 Kachuaon, pp. 12, 212.
 Kadipur, p. 187.
 Kadipur tahsil, p. 187.
 Kalwara, p. 187.
 Kandu nala, pp. 5, 142, 177, 184, 197.
 Kanhpurias, pp. 57, 68, 98—100, 112, 177; *vide* Rājputs.
 Kankar, p. 14.
 Kanna Kastawan estate, p. 102.
 Karahwa jhil, p. 9.
 Katari, pp. 99, 189.
 Katari taluqa, p. 176.
 Kathot, pp. 11, 196.
 Kayasths, pp. 67, 154.
 Kewats, p. 69.
 Khansadas, pp. 182, 183.
 Khapradih, pp. 166.
 Kharif, Harvests.
 Khub nala, pp. 6, 188.
 Kishni, pp. 125, 186, 190, 191.
 Koria, p. 190.
 Kurebhar, p. 190.
 Kurmis, p. 191.
 Kurwar, pp. 94, 191.
 Kusapura, Sultanpur.

Lakes, 194, 197, 209.
 Lambhua, p. 191.
 Landholders, Proprietors.
 Leprosy, p. 191.
 Literacy, Education.
 Lodhi Tal, p. 191.
 Lodhi, 69.

Madho Singh, Rāja, 48, 97, 111, 139, 148, 178.
 Magisterial staff, p. 107.
 Magistrates, honorary, p. 107.
 Mahmudpur, p. 129.
 Mahona Pachhim, pp. 100, 185, 192.
 Maing, p. 182.
 Majhul river, pp. 7, 161—152, 174.
 Makhdm Maraf, pp. 152, 155.
 Mandarkias, pp. 72, 190.
 Mangar river, pp. 7, 163.
 Mangra, pp. 160, 161.
 Maniarpur taluqa, pp. 48, 182.
 Mansapur, p. 155.
 Man Singh, Mahārāja, pp. 182, 183.
 Manufactures, p. 182.
 Markets, p. 47.
 Mawaiya Rahmatgarh, Basar Shukul.
 Medical aspects, pp. 20—28.
 Medicines, native, p. 27.
 Mehndi Hasan, Nazim, p. 140.
 Meopur Baragaon, p. 84.
 Meopur Dahla, pp. 80—88.
 Meopur Dhaara, pp. 80—88.
 Millett, Mr. A. F., settlement officer, pp. 109, 112.
 Minerals, pp. 12, 14.
 Miranpur, p. 198.
 Miranpur pargana, pp. 135, 198.
 Missions, Christianity.
 Multani Matti, pp. 14, 169.
 Municipality, pp. 128, 182.
 Manipur, p. 196.
 Munsifa, p. 107.
 Murao, p. 68.
 Musafirkhana, pp. 180, 188.
 Musafirkhana pargana, p. 107.
 Musafirkhana tahsil, p. 199.
 Musalmans, pp. 59, 69, 70.
 Mutiny. The—in Sultanpur, 128—144.

Naiya river, p. 177; *vide* Kandu nala.
 Nandhia, p. 8.
 Nanemau taluqa, p. 81.
 Narayanpur, p. 182.
 Navigation, pp. 14, 182.
 Naya jhil, pp. 8, 182; *vide* also Lakes.
 Nihalgarh, Jagdispur.

O.

Occupancy, p. 105.
 Occupations, p. 78.
 Opium, 182, 183.

P.

Pandes, *vide* Brahmana.
 Paniha nala, p. 6.
 Paparghat, p. 170.
 Paraspatti estate, p. 104.
 Parganae, p. 107.
 Parhat taluqa, p. 101.
 Partabpur taluqa, pp. 80, 171.
 Pasia, pp. 69, 119, 120.
 Pathana, pp. 70, 193.
 Pena, p. 37.
 Perkins, Captain, settlement officer,
 pp. 48, 109, 112, 144.
 Pill Nadi, p. 9.
 Piparpur, pp. 159, 202.
 Pirpur taluqa, p. 101.
 Plague, p. 26.
 Ploughing, p. 84.
 Police, pp. 117—121.
 Poor-house, pp. 26, 27, 207.
 Poppy, p. 38.
 Population, pp. 57—59; *vide* Census.
 Post-offices, p. 124.
 Pottery, p. 60.
 Prices, p. 44.
 Proprietors, pp. 76—106.

Q.

Qasis of Sultanpur, pp. 132, 133, 144.

R.

Rabi, *vide* Harvests.
 Raghobansis, pp. 66, 154, 201; *vide*
 also Rājputs.
 Railways, pp. 51, 195.
 Rainfall, p. 21.
 Raipur, p. 202.
 Rajai taluqa, p. 100.
 Rāja-ka-bandh, pp. 89, 157; *vide*
 also Lakes.
 Rājkmara, pp. 63, 80—86, 104, 105,
 175; *vide* also Bachgotia.
 Rājputs, pp. 59, 63—67.
 Rājwara, pp. 63, 79, 171; *vide* also
 Bachgotia.
 Rāmāgar, pp. 159, 208.
 Rāmpur taluqa, pp. 80, 171.
 Record of rights, p. 110.
 Registration, p. 125.
 Reh, p. 18.
 Religions, pp. 59, 72.
 Rents, p. 32.
 Revenue, p. 116.
 Rice, pp. 85, 86.
 Richhghat, p. 200.
 Ronda, pp. 52—53.
 Rustam Sah, Rāja, pp. 86, 140, 172.

S.

Sadai Ali Khan, p. 133.
 Sadar Jang, pp. 87, 96.
 Sahaj Ram, *Jaṭr*, p. 162; *vide*
 Bandhua.
 Saiyid Salar, p. 131.
 Saiyids, pp. 70, 180.
 Sakarwara, pp. 66, 154, 174; *vide*
 also Rājputs.
 Samrathpur, pp. 165, 182.
 Sansias, p. 121.
 Sanwan, p. 36.
 Sarhadi nala, p. 6.
 Sataupur, *vide* Sathin.
 Sathin, pp. 185, 199, 203.
 Sawain, p. 102.
 Schools, *vide* Education.
 Senthia, p. 102.
 Set Barah, p. 49.
 Settlements, pp. 109—117.
 Sex, p. 68.
 Shabgarh, pp. 95, 97, 130, 154, 159,
 173.
 Shahmau taluqa, p. 99.
 Shankalp, pp. 76, 106.
 Sheep, *vide* Cattle.
 Sheikhia, p. 70.
 Sher Shah, pp. 88, 134, 178.
 Shukul Basar, *vide* Basar Shukul.
 Shukuls, pp. 156, 166; *vide* also
 Brahmana.
 Sihipur, *vide* Khapradib.
 Sikha, p. 59.
 Small-pox, p. 25.
 Soils, p. 81.
 Soreon, p. 182.
 Sowings, p. 84.
 Stamps, p. 123.
 Sugar refining, pp. 60, 166, 188, 196.
 Sugarcane, p. 37.
 Sultanpur, pp. 43, 129, 130, 132, 135,
 189, 141, 204.
 Sultanpur tahsil, p. 208.

T.

Tahsils, p. 107.
 Tal Mariaon, pp. 7, 176, 177; *vide*
 also Lakes.
 Taluqdars, pp. 78—101.
 Tanks, pp. 59, 40; *vide* also Lakes.
 Tappa Asai, *vide* Asai.
 Taton Muraini, pp. 79, 211.
 Tenants, *vide* Rents and Castes.
 Tengha, p. 7.
 Tenures, p. 76.
 Thauri Rawat, pp. 12, 212.
 Tlars, p. 71.
 Tikari taluqa, p. 29.
 Tikri, pp. 95, 102, 180, 212.
 Tiloi taluqa, p. 98.

INDEX.

Timber, *vide* Woods.

Tirsundi, pp. 159, 160, 161.

Tirwaha estates, p. 104; *vide* Ráj-kumars.

Tiwaris, p. 81.

Tobacco, p. 88.

Topography of the district, pp. 2—18.

Towns, p. 1.

Trade, *vide* Commerce.

U.

Udiawan, p. 84.

Ujainias, p. 154; *vide* also Rájputs.

Unchgaon taluqa, pp. 101, 185.

Under-proprietors, p. 105.

Upadhias, p. 185; *vide* Brahmans.

Usar, pp. 10, 12, 157.

V.

Vaccination, p. 25.

Vegetables, p. 17.

Villages, p. 1.

W.

Wages, p. 45.

Waste land, p. 13.

Waterways, p. 55.

Weights and measures, p. 42.

Wells, pp. 39, 41.

Wheat, pp. 36, 87.

Wild animals, *vide* Fauna.

Woods, p. 15.

Z.

Zaid crops, *vide* Harvests.

Zamindars, pp. 76, 101; *vide* Proprietors.

